THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1806:

With a Map of the River la PLATA, and a Plan of the Town of BUENOS AYRES.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Nov.*	810
High Water at *Leith* for *December*,	ib.
Description of the View,	811
Historical Account of the Settlement of *Buenos Ayres*,	ib.
Celestial Phenomena for *December*,	814
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	815
Valuation of *Orkney* and *Shetland*,	816
Character of the most eminent *Scots* Writers of the present day,	817
—Poetry,	ib.
—Romance,	ib.
—Criticism,	818
—Chemistry,	ib.
—Medicine,	ib.
—Agriculture,	819
Important Discoveries in Education,	ib.
Thoughts on two Important Questions, by *Sir John Sinclair*,	822
—1. The Miserable Animal,	ib.
—2. The Happy Animal,	823
Explanation of Phenomenon in the *West Indies*,	824
Gaelic Etymologies,	826
Curious enumeration of *Scottish* Songs,	828
On the Contrariety between an Author's Life and Writings,	829
On the Comparative Merits of Victual and of Money-Rent,	831
On the Advantages of the Study of History,	834
The Petition of the distressed Fraternity of Newspapers,	836
Biographical Account of the late *Lord Thurlow*,	837
Account of the *American* Settlement of *Kentucky*,	842

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

	Page.
I. *Sir William Forbes*'s Life of *Dr Beattie*,	844
II. *Molleson*'s Miscellanies,	850
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	851
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	852
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	853

POETRY.

Elegiac Stanzas on the Death of Dr *Glover*,	856
Winter,	857

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Historical Affairs,	857
—State Papers,	ib.
—*Prussian* Manifesto,	ib.
—*Russian* Manifesto,	864
—*British* Declaration,	865
—War on the *Continent*,	867
—*Prussian* Army totally defeated,	ib.
—Letter to the King of *Prussia*,	872
—*Turkey*,	876
—*Spain*,	ib.
—Dreadful Accident at *Malta*,	ib.
—Destructive Fire in *Sweden*,	ib.
—Naval Intelligence,	877
—Domestic Intelligence,	880
—Diving Bell	ib.
—*Ireland*,	ib.
Scottish Chronicle,	881
—General Election,	ib.
—City of *Edinburgh*,	ib.
—County of *Edinburgh*,	882
High Court of Justiciary,	883
—*Caledonian*, and *Fife* Hunt,	884
Atrocious Murder and Robbery,	885
Civil Appointments,	ib.
Military Appointments,	886
Marriages and Births,	ib.
Deaths,	887
Prices of Stocks,	888
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*,	888
Prices of Meal at *Edinburgh* Market,	ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*,	ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from October 26. to Nov. 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806. Oct.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.	49	52	——	Clear
27	29.2	45	50	0.51	Rain
28	29.31	49	51	0.25	Ditto
29	29.4	44	60	——	Clear
30	29.51	47	54	——	Ditto
31	29.52	40	50	——	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.67	44	51	——	Cloudy
2	29.78	45	51	0.02	Showers
3	29.8	44	50	——	Clear
4	29.61	44	51	——	Ditto
5	29.51	44	50	0.13	Rain
6	29.65	33	47	0,1	Ditto
7	29.79	35	57	0.11	Ditto
8	29.9	53	57	0.1	Ditto
9	29.98	46	48	2.25	Ditto
10	30.	37	49	——	Clear
11	30.1	33	48	——	Ditto
12	30.11	47	49	——	Ditto
13	30.	47	55	——	Cloudy
14	29.8	50	53	——	Ditto
15	29.76	46	46	——	Clear
16	29.4	40	44	0.01	Shower
17	29.32	38	48	——	Ditto
18	29.25	46	49	——	Clear
19	29.2	38	44	0.25	Rain
20	29.1	35	40	0.2	Ditto
21	29.	35	42	——	Clear
22	29.1	34	42	——	Ditto
23	29.21	38	40	0.1	Rain
24	29.	43	46	0.2	Ditto
25	29.05	43	45	0.01	Showers

Quantity of Rain 4.24

High Water at LEITH. For DECEMBER 1806.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1	6 54	7 19
Tu. 2	7 45	8 10
W. 3	8 35	8 59
Th. 4	9 24	9 48
Fr. 5	10 13	10 37
Sa. 6	11 3	11 29
Su. 7	11 55	——
M. 8	0 22	0 49
Tu. 9	1 16	1 43
W. 10	2 9	2 36
Th. 11	3 2	3 28
Fr. 12	3 53	4 18
Sa. 13	4 41	5 4
Su. 14	5 26	5 49
M. 15	6 10	6 31
Tu 16	6 51	7 11
W. 17	7 30	7 52
Th. 18	8 12	8 33
Fr. 19	8 54	9 15
Sa. 20	9 38	10 1
Su. 21	10 25	10 49
M. 22	11 15	11 42
Tu. 23	——	0 10
W. 24	0 38	1 7
Th. 25	1 37	2 7
Fr. 26	2 37	3 6
Sa. 27	3 36	4 4
Su. 28	4 33	5 0
M. 29	5 27	5 52
Tu. 30	6 18	6 43
W. 31	7 8	7 33

MOON's PHASES.
For DECEMBER 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Qurtr.	2.	10.	31.	even.
New Moon,	10.	2.	12.	morn.
First Qurtr.	18.	4.	18.	morn.
Full Moon,	26.	2.	47.	morn.

Dec. 21. Shortest day.
25. Christmas day.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

IN order to gratify the curiosity of our readers respecting our new conquest in America, we have, instead of the usual engraving, presented them, this month, with a *Map* of the mouth of the *River Plata*, including all that part of the country to which the British arms have as yet penetrated. It is taken (with the names of places translated) from Volume XIV. of the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*, in 19 vols. 4to. a valuable collection, to which few of our readers can have access. We have also given, on a reduced scale, from a different part of the same work, a plan of the town of Buenos Ayres. The divisions are equally distinct as in the original, but the smallness of the scale has obliged us to describe them by letters; of which the following is an explanation:

A. The Fort
   a. The Governor's house
   b. The Guard house
   c. The Chapel
B. The Great Square
C. The Town house
D. The Cathedral
E. The Convent of Mercy
F. The Jesuit's house
G. The Bishop's house
H. The Convent of St Francis
I. The Convent of St Dominic
K. The Hospital
L. Church of St John without the City

Historical Account of the Settlement of BUENOS AYRES.

IT was in 1716 that the Rio de la Plata was first discovered by John de Solis, a native of Castile. He had sailed from Spain, in order to continue the discovery of Brasil, which had been begun by Pinson, a companion of Columbus. He first entered the river of Rio de Janeiro, and then continued to sail along the coast, till he came to the mouth of a great river, to which he gave his own name; but finding the navigation difficult, he set out in his long boat, leaving the vessel behind him. As he continued to range along the western coast, some of the natives appeared, and, in the most friendly manner, invited him to land. Deceived by these appearances, he went on shore with a few of his companions, and was drawn into an ambuscade which had

had been laid in the woods, whence the Indians rushed out, and pouring their arrows upon him, killed himself and all those who accompanied him. The sailors left in the boat then beheld, with astonishment and horror, a fire kindled, at which their unhappy companions were roasted and devoured by those ferocious savages.

The apprehension of this terrible fate seems long to have deterred the attempts of future adventurers. The Portuguese governor of Brasil indeed, on hearing reports of the immense wealth that was found in Peru, made some attempts to penetrate through Paraguay into that country. But the parties he sent were either cut off, or obliged to return with loss.

In 1525, however, Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, encouraged by a rich cargo of spices and other commodities which had been brought home by the Victory, the only vessel of Magellan's squadron which returned to Spain, resolved to attempt penetrating to the East Indies, by the same path with that unfortunate navigator. He set out accordingly with five vessels; but when he arrived at the mouth of the Rio de Solis, as it was then called, finding his provisions like to fail, and being threatened with a mutiny from his men, he relinquished his plan of proceeding to the Straits of Magellan, and determined to sail up the river and take a survey of its coasts. He sailed so far as the Islands of St Gabriel, and thence by mistake proceeded up the Utuguay, but several of his men who ventured to land, being killed by the Indians, he returned to the Paraguay, and founded a fort, which he entitled, The Fort of the Holy Ghost. Meeting on the banks of the river with some Indians, who appeared to possess abundance of silver, he gave to the river the pompous title of Rio de la Plata. He sent home accounts of his discovery, accompanied by specimens of those metals, which were at that time the great object of Spanish avidity. Receiving no accounts, however, from Spain, he determined to set out himself, leaving the fort under the command of O'Lara, with a garrison of 120 men; but a fatal accident soon befel them.

Lara, in the view of strengthening himself against the hostility of the natives, had gained over the Cacique of a neighbouring tribe. But he soon found how little dependence could be placed upon this alliance. Mangora (the Cacique) in one of his visits to the fort, was smitten with the beauty of a lady of the name of Lucy Miranda, and having in vain endeavoured to prevail upon her husband to bring her to his habitation, fell upon the following stratagem, in order to get possession of her. Heertado, the lady's husband, having been dispatched somewhere with a party of 50 men, the treacherous Cacique came to the fort with a supply of provisions, which were then much wanted. Being cordially received, and lodged, he and his party got up in the night time, admitted 4000 of his men, who lay hid in a neighbouring marsh, and massacred the whole garrison, except the unfortunate Miranda. He himself was slain in the contest, but his successor, Siripa, on seeing the lady, was immediately seized with the same passion, and carried her off with him. The story continues to relate, that the virtue of Miranda was equally proof against his solicitations as against those of his predecessor; that her husband came in person to demand her of the Cacique; that Siripa, moved by the entreaties of his fair captive, allowed them sometimes to converse together, on condition of not carrying their intimacy farther; but on learning that this condition was broken, inhumanly put them both to death. The whole

story

story has somewhat of a romantic aspect; but it is certain, that, on this occasion, the settlement, founded by Cabot, was completely destroyed.

The small party who survived, in consequence of their absence from the fort, found themselves unable to make head against the numerous and fierce tribes of barbarians by whom they were surrounded. They went therefore a good way farther up the river, till they arrived at a more tranquil spot, where they built a small fort. In consequence, however, of some differences with the Portuguese, they were under the necessity of relinquishing this also, and of taking refuge in the isle of St Catherine.

The court of Madrid seemed for some time to have dropt all thoughts of a settlement overwhelmed with so many disasters. On a sudden, however, after an interval of seven or eight years, a great armament was fitted out, equal to any which had hitherto been sent to the New World. It was under the command of Don Pedro de Mendoza, who received the title of Adelantado, and Governor General of all the countries which should be discovered so far as the South Sea. He engaged to equip, at his own expence, two expeditions of 500 men each, with horses, arms, provisions, and all other necessaries. With such a rage were the public seized for this expedition, that Mendoza's first party, instead of five, consisted of twelve hundred persons, among whom were thirty men of fortune, most of them eldest sons. No colony in America is said to have numbered so many illustrious names among its founders, and the posterity of some of these subsist to this day in Buenos Ayres.

The fortunes, however, of this expedition, did not at all correspond to these magnificent preparations.—The fleet was dispersed by a tempest which came on after they had passed the line; and though part arrived in safety at the islands of St Gabriel, others were thrown upon the coasts of Brasil. When the whole were collected, the fleet was found to extend from the islands of St Gabriel, to the western bank of the river. This place appeared the fittest for their new settlement, and a proper situation being chosen, the name of *Nuestra Senora de Buenos Ayres* was given to it, from the uncommon healthfulness of the air.

Here, however, a dreadful calamity soon assailed them. Their provisions failed; and the neighbouring tribes, who were jealous of the new establishment, strenuously withheld any supply. The wretched colonists seldom tasted a morsel which they did not wrest from the inhabitants, sword in hand. In the continual combat to which this state of things gave rise, their small numbers soon wasted away. Three hundred troops, whom they had brought with them from Spain, were reduced to eighty. The governor, anxious to prevent the natives from becoming familiar to the shedding of Spanish blood, prohibited any one from leaving the fortress under pain of death, and stationed guards to enforce these orders. Yet one woman, impelled by hunger, is said to have braved the dangers both without and within, and to have made her escape. A wonderful story (into the particulars of which we shall not enter) is then told of her having been fed and defended by a lioness, whom she had assisted in the delivery of her young.

The Adelantado, meanwhile, sent three vessels farther up the river, in order, if possible, to procure a supply of provisions. In this object they succeeded, and the settlement experienced a temporary relief. The governor, however, seeing all his hopes of wealth and grandeur vanished, and no prospect but that of being cooped up in a little fort, where he

he would be in perpetual danger of perishing by famine, was seized with chagrin, and determined without delay to return to Spain. His voyage was disastrous; his provisions failed, and he was reduced to the necessity of eating corrupted victuals, which, joined to agitation of mind, brought on his death.

Meanwhile, some other Spaniards, who had a second time gone up the river, found a kind of harbour in a convenient situation, where they founded the city of Assumption, now the capital of the province of Paraguay Proper. On their return, the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, who were still pressed by frequent famines, and by the fierceness of the neighbouring tribes, were so overjoyed to hear of a quiet and plentiful situation, that they all determined to leave their present settlement, and remove thither. In 1538, therefore, Buenos Ayres was deserted, scarcely three years after its first foundation.

(To be continued.)

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for December* 1806.

Monday, December 1st.

THE planet MARS will be in quadrature with the Sun, at 50 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. The longitude of the Sun is then 8^s.. 9°..13'..6", and therefore the longitude of Mars will be 5^s..9°..13'..6".

Tuesday, December 2d.

The Planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the evening after sunset. His declination is 25½ degrees South, and therefore his amplitude will be only a little more southerly than that of the Sun.

Sunday, December 7th.

The longitude of Jupiter is at present 9^s..12°..3'..0", and his latitude 10 minutes South. His declination is 23°..11' South, and he Souths about 50 minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, December 10th.

The Sun will be eclipsed invisible at Edinburgh. The conjunction will take place at 10'..30" after 2 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 8^s..17°..24'..30", the Moon's latitude being 9⅓ minutes South. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 2^h..11'..30", in the morning, to a point in New Holland west of Botany Bay, situated in longitude 143°..52½ East, and latitude 32°..27' South.

Thursday, December 11th.

The Planet Mercury will be stationary in longitude 9^s..5°..41'.

Friday, December 19th.

MARS will be in conjunction with *σ Leonis*, a star of the 3d magnitude. The latitude of Mars being 2°..38' North, and that of σ Leonis 1°.. 41' North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 57 minutes, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Saturday, December 20th.

About 17 minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the planet Mercury will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun.

Monday, December 22d.

The Sun will enter the sign Capricorn, at 52 minutes after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Thursday, December 25th.

The longitude of SATURN is at present 7^s. 8°..0'..12", and his latitude 2'..20" North. His declination is 11°..59' South, and he will come to the meridian at 57 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, December 28th.

The MOON will eclipse the star marked 2 *ad α Cancri.* The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, at 39 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning, when it is situated about 13 minutes to the South of the Moon's center.—After continuing eclipsed for the space

space of 48 minutes, the star will emerge from behind the obscure limb of the Moon at 27 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, when it will be situated about 9 minutes South of the Moon's center. About the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal parallax is 1°..0'..19" her horizontal diameter 32'..52", and she will come to the meridian at 13 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, about 45 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, the planet VENUS will arrive at her superior conjunction with the Sun.

Wednesday, December 31st.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 8ˢ..19°..34'.

On the same day, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will be situated in longitude 6ˢ..29°..48', and latitude 33 minutes North. The declination is 10°..54' South, and he Souths at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mount Annan, }
Nov. 19. 1806. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New tuning instrument has been invented by the *Earl of Stanhope*. It consists of thirteen slips of plate glass, each of which is exactly six inches long, and two inches broad, with different degrees of thickness, according to the pitch of the different notes. Each slip yields a sound, which is extremely pure. The same brass support, which terminates in three pointed corks, serves for each slip in succession. On this support, each slip being similarly placed, is struck by the same cork hammer, with the same elastic force, and on the corresponding spot each time.—By means of this simple apparatus, which is pitched to his Lordship's *New and improved Temperament*, any person, with a moderate ear, may tune an instrument perfectly, and in a superior manner, perhaps, to what the best tuner could do without its aid. The common mode of doing this by tuning forks, though perfectly good in theory, is liable to an error in practice, of which those that use them are not geacrally aware.—There is, perhaps, not one fork in a hundred which has not a beating in it when it is struck, and therefore it cannot send forth a pure and single sound. This beating may sometimes be got rid of, by carefully filing the two legs, so as to make them exactly alike throughout. But this requires much more attention than practical tuners are likely to bestow.

The following beautiful experiment, connected with musical sounds, has been given by the *Earl of Stanhope*. He stretched two wires twenty inches long, between the bridges, and with a degree of tension so precisely equal, that no beating was audible between them. By means of a fine micrometer screw, he could move the slider on one of the bridges to such a minute degree, as to lengthen, or shorten, that wire the *eighteen thousand part of an inch*, without altering its tension. This small change in the length of the wires invariably produces a beating between them, which may not only be *heard*, but distinctly *felt*. In order to feel it, support a small piece of steel wire, about 2 inches long, on the sounding board of the monochord with one of the finger nails. If the lower end of that piece of wire be semispherical; if its upper end be pointed, and if that upper end be applied to the new or tender part of the nail; then the beating will be felt very sensibly.—This experiment clearly shews how perfectly unisons may be tuned, since the smallest deviation in an unison is thus distinctly perceptible.

JOHN NICHOLAS CAPIEUR, an artist at Paris, has invented a method

of

of imitating the most beautiful sculptures, by means of old paper reduced to paste. To a wonderful lightness and solidity, this new species of ornament adds the requisite truth in the expression of the figures. These statues are as cheap as common painted paper, and have already been employed to decorate the public halls in Paris. The labours of M. Gardeur have met with the approbation of the French Government, and the National Institute.

It appears from the experiments of DESORMES and CLEMENT, that 100 parts of ultramarine consists of silex 35.8 parts; alumine 34.8; soda, 23.2; sulphur 3.1; and carbonated lime 3.1. Its specific gravity is 2.360.

A simple odometer for measuring the ground passed over by a carriage, has been invented by R. LOVELL EDGEWORTH, Esq. For a description and drawing of the instrument, see Nicholson's Journal, N°. 61. p. 81.

It appears from VAUQUELIN's experiments on human hair, that black hair consists of *nine* different substances, viz. 1. An animal matter which constitutes the greater part. 2. A white concrete oil in a small quantity. 3. Another oil of a greyish green colour, more abundant than the former. 4. Iron, the state of which, in the hair, is uncertain. 5. A few particles of oxide of Manganese. 6. Phosphate of lime. 7. Carbonate of lime in a small quantity. 8. Silex in a conspicuous quantity. 9. Sulphur in a considerable quantity.—The same experiments shew that red hair differs from black only in containing a red oil, instead of a blackish green oil, and that white hair differs from both these only in the oil being nearly colourless, and in containing phosphate of magnesia. The whiteness of hair produced by age, seems to be owing to a deficient secretion of colouring matter.

PROFESSOR LAUGUIER has discovered, by a particular mode of analysis, that the five meteoric stones of *Verona*, *Barbotain*, *Ensisheim Aigle*, and *Apt*, besides the principles already known to chemists, contain the metal called *Chrome*, in the proportion of about one hundredth part. Hence he concludes, that all meteoric stones possess this ingredient, and recommends the stone when analysed to be treated with both acids and alkalis.

MR G. GILPIN has invented a new method of working the common chain in machinery, so as to exceed ropes in inflexibility and strength. The society of arts has awarded to the inventor their silver medal, and 30 guineas. See vol. XVIII. of their Transactions.

Mount Annan, *Nov.* 19. 1806. D. B.

Valuation of ORKNEY *and* SHETLAND.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the paragraph mentioning the valuation of Orkney and Shetland, in the Appendix to my Tour, &c. lately published, an important error of the press has escaped, which I should be happy to correct through the medium of your miscellany. At page 174, it is stated that the valuation of Orkney is L.5,600, and of Zetland L.2,800: the former of these sums should have been L.56,000, and the latter L.28,000, *Scots*.

I am, SIR,

Edinburgh, *Nov.* 27. 1806. F. NEILL.

On

Character of the most eminent SCOTS WRITERS *of the present day.*

Translated from a French work entitled, "Londres & les Anglais;" by Terri de St Constant. *(Continued from p. 747.)*

POETRY.

DR James Beattie, celebrated as a moral philosopher, was no less so as a poet. Themost considerable of his poetical works is the poem entitled the *Minstrel:* his object is to trace the progress of a poetical genius born in times of ignorance, from the first dawn of imagination and reason, till he is capable of appearing in the world as a Minstrel; that is to say, as an itinerant poet and musician; a character which, in the idea of the ancient Britons, was not only respectable, but sacred. Dr Beattie's taste is pure, his versification elegant, and in the choice of expressions and images he yields to none of his co-temporaries. The English regret that he has not, like Pope, cultivated the muses to his old age.

Mr Thomas Campbell has sung the "Pleasures of Hope." His poem wants a regular plan, but contains a number of images, full of force, imagination, and interest; and breathes throughout the enthusiasm of the most generous sentiments. Mr Campbell's first work has given ground to hope that he will one day rank among the most celebrated English poets.

Mr John Home, a Scotsman, is the author of five tragedies. The first, entitled Douglas, was first represented with much success at Edinburgh, and then, on the recommendation of the celebrated Hume, at London, where it was no less successful. It was considered as the best tragedy that had appeared in the English theatre since the time of Rowe. A Scotsman, who was in the pit at Drury Lane while Douglas was acting, cried out in a transport of national vanity, and in the accent of his country: "Whar's your Wully Shakspur now?" Mr Home's other four tragedies, entitled Agis, the Siege of Aquileia, the Fatal Discovery, and Alonzo, are all inferior to his first play. Mr Home, being a minister of the Presbyterian church, was censured for writing a play, by the clergy, who affect in many points a puritanical rigour; he was even deprived of his church, but the Ministry indemnified him by a pension.

ROMANCE.

Mr Henry Mackenzie is one of the best writers whom Great Britain at present posseses. He is chiefly known on the continent by his romance entitled the "Man of Feeling." There is none who has not read this masterpiece in sentimental writing, and has not compared it to the most perfect productions of Sterne. The severest English critics acknowledge that its style is pure, free of Scotticisms, easy, dignified, and elegant, without pomp, and without study. They reproach him with sometimes using gallicisms, for which there may be some foundation, as Mr Mackenzie, like other celebrated Scotch writers, has studied very much the French authors. They affirm also, that the character of the *Man of Feeling* had been partly formed upon that of St Preux in the *New Heloise*. Mr Mackenzie afterwards published the *Man of the World*, which forms as it were the second part of the "Man of Feeling." In this last he had imagined a person who constantly obeys all the impulses of the moral sense, and is indebted to it for all the pleasures and pains of life. In the Man of the World, he represents a man abandoning himself to every kind of disorder, spreading misfortune, and rendering himself unhappy, by pursuing a happiness which he hopes to obtain, although he never follows the moral sense. Mr Mackenzie has also introduced the system of Shaftsbury, of Hutcheson, and of Smith, their popul-

pupil. This second work was well received by the public, though not with the same enthusiasm as the first. The latter offered a new character; the Man of the World had been already drawn with more depth and energy. Mr Mackenzie's third romance, intitled "Julia de Roubigne," is in the form of letters. It is written, like the others, with an elegant simplicity, and is very interesting: but the characters are not very natural, nor the incidents very probable. Mr Mackenzie published also a poem entitled "The Pursuit of Happiness;" two tragedies, "The Prince of Tunis," and "The Fatal Curiosity;" and a comedy entitled "the Hypocrite." These works have not met with the same success as his romances and moral essays.

CRITICISM.

Dr Blair is no less celebrated in England as a critic, than as an orator. He was twenty years professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and published an abridgement of his lectures in three volumes. His work is far from being original throughout, as he himself allows in his preface.—He has borrowed much from the French writers, but discovers much taste and critical method, and a style as much embellished as didactic writing admits of. This work, the manuscript of which was sold for 1500l. sterling, is extremely well fitted to give correct ideas of literary composition and delicate criticism. Dr Blair's dissertation on Ossian's poems, though not so useful as the preceding, does him still more honour. It is perhaps the best critical work which exists in the English language.

The English reckon among their good critical works, Mr Alison's "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste," in 4to, 1790, and Mr Ogilvie's Critical and Historical Observations on Composition, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774. They contain some new views, ingenious reflections, and a spirit of analysis; but the national taste has a great influence on the judgment, and even on the principles of these writers.

Dr James Beattie, in his "Essay on Poetry and Music," considered in relation to the affections of the soul, has done little more than unfold the ideas of writers who have treated these subjects. It is observed that he affects to quote none, because most of them are French.

CHEMISTRY.

Edinburgh, as well as London, has able chemists, among whom we may mention Messrs. Hope, Thomson, Kennedy, Hall, &c. A learned man has called Dr Kennedy the Vauquelin of Edinburgh; that is to say, with the greatest talents for demonstrating, he unites that of making discoveries. Sir Hall, the disciple of Hutton, author of a theory of the earth founded on the igneous system, has in part adopted the theory of his master, and made new experiments to support it.

MEDICINE.

Dr Alexander Monro, son to the celebrated anatomist of that name, has supplied his place in the chair of medicine and anatomy at Edinburgh, and supports the celebrity of his name. He has published several esteemed works: "Observations upon the structure and functions of the nervous system," in one volume folio, with plates: "The structure and physiology of fishes, explained and compared with that of men and other animals." The "Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the human body," &c. Dr Donald Monro, brother of the preceding, enjoys also much reputation. He has published a "Treatise on medical and pharmaceutical chemistry:" "Observations on the means of preserving the health of soldiers", in 2 vols. 8vo. and a

Treatise

"Treatise on Materia Medica," in 4 vols. 8vo.

Messrs Baillie and John Bell, are also ranked among the most esteemed anatomists. The former has published the "Anatomy of the most delicate parts of the human body, in 8vo." To the second we are indebted for "The Anatomy of the human body," in 3 vols 8vo. with plates well engraved, and a volume of discourses on the nature and treatment of wounds.

Though the British school of surgery is not so celebrated as that of medicine, yet it contains many esteemed surgeons; of this number is Mr Benjamin Bell, who has published "A complete System of Surgery," in 6 vols. 8vo. a "Treatise on Ulcers," in 1 vol. 8vo. a "Treatise on the Venereal Disease," in 2 vols. 8vo.

AGRICULTURE.

Sir John Sinclair is known as one of the best informed men on the subject of political economy which Britain has produced. He is not comparable, as a writer, to the Smiths, the Stewarts, &c. but he has been no less useful to his country. His "History of the Public Revenue of the British empire," contains a number of unknown or forgotten facts, and a great many useful views, which have been turned to account. The "Statistical account of Scotland" will henceforth be a model for those who write on such subjects. The rules he has given, while they facilitate this labour, secure its exactness

Scotland, less favoured by nature than England, needs more the assistance of art to enrich its soil. Accordingly agriculture is very carefully studied, and receives every kind of encouragement. It has been thought necessary above all, to enlighten the cultivators, and even the proprietors; and, in this view, a professorship of agriculture has been established in the university of Edinburgh. It is at present filled by Dr Coventry, whose lectures are attended by a great number of students. His course embraces, not only agriculture properly so called, that is to say the art of multiplying and improving the productions of the soil; but also the art of planting and preserving forests, and embellishing the country: lastly, political agriculture, that is, the relation between the mode of cultivating the soil, the state of cultivation, and the progress of luxury and of divers branches of industry.

The "Farmer's Magazine," a journal which appears in Edinburgh, tends also to prove how much agriculture is studied in Scotland. It is chiefly compiled by practical farmers.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN EDUCATION.

(*Concluded from p.* 739.)

ON my arrival at the town of —, where there are several universities, and many academies, and other polite seminaries of education, my patron did not immediately *launch* me, as the phrase is. On the contrary, he carried me every where with him in his carriage, introduced me to the magistrates, professors, and most respectable inhabitants, and recommended me as a man of prodigious literary acquisitions, who had made my fortune by teaching, and retired from business. That it was a national loss, for such prodigious abilities as mine to lie dormant, &c. &c. In about three months, in consequence of the pressing solicitations of my patron, and the most respectable inhabitants of the place, I agreed to devote six hours of the day to the private assistance of young gentlemen attending the universities, provided they attended me at my own lodgings. In a few days I had thirty

a:

at one guinea per month; and might have had double that number, but positively refused to admit more, as I was teaching for *amusement* rather than *emolument*, and wished to act a conscientious part to my constituents.

Such was my ignorance of the world, that I fancied my present situation would be both easy and agreeable; nor did it ever enter into my head, that boys attending the university could need much assistance, or indeed any assistance at all. In this, however, I was completely mistaken, as you will see by the sequel.

I found my pupils in general, from ten to twelve years old, smart, polite, little fellows, who could hand a tea kettle, make a bow, enter or quit a room, &c. as gracefully as any man in the kingdom. Their effrontery and assurance might have done credit to *Bonaparte* himself, and their fluency of speech was really astonishing. So expert and docile were they, that most of them had been brought forward to the university in two years, and the most tardy of them in three. But the only loss was, that these great efforts had been made by their teachers, and not by themselves. The teacher had done every thing, and the pupil nothing. They had merely a smattering, which served to render them ridiculous in the eyes of any real judge, or (to give the thought an allegorical turn) they had only as much light as tended to render their darkness more conspicuous.

The reason of an assistant at the university now became self-evident. The judicious parent had stuck at no expence to make his boy a blockhead, by hurrying him through the forms of a classical education, in less than half the time necessary to make a tailor or a shoemaker; and the farce having been thus begun, must be correspondently conducted, or dropt at once, by sending the young gentleman back to school, which is certainly the most judicious step that could be taken. In a word, the infatuated father, having hired a man to think and act for his boy while at school, must do the same for him at the university, or let him stick; and it is ten to one if the unfortunate youth do not need some person to render him the same friendly offices for life.

You may well imagine it cost me many a pang to bring my mind to relish this new situation, and in fact so it did. I did not know whether most to admire the address of my friend, in introducing me to business as an independant man who undertook it solely for amusement, and the benefit of mankind, or the stupidity and credulity of those who believed him. In less than three days after my arrival, the whole town knew the exact amount of my fortune, viz. L.20,000. It was in vain for me to deny, for the more I denied the more firmly it was believed. I never got at the bottom of this secret till lately. My friend, it seems, had digested the whole plan, unknown to me; and on first taking me into his charge, had got L.20,000 of his own bank-stock transferred to me, merely to create an imaginary fortune, and justify what he had said about the state of my finances. The very day of our arrival, the mayor of the town wrote to his friend *Abraham Newlands* to know what bank-stock stood in my name, and received for answer, L.20,000. Knowing nothing of this matter, my denial confirmed the opinion that I was a good sort of modest man.

I mentioned the above circumstance, merely to shew of what immense service this device was to me, for the very first week I commenced business, two accidents happened which must have proved fatal to me; had I not been a man of independent fortune. 1*st*, *Billy Daisy* stumbled on a hole in my carpet, and sprained his

his ancle. 2*d*, Jack Bolsprit, in going down stairs, *reddere urinam*, caught a severe cold, which lasted three days and a half. The whole town was in commotion before I was aware of the matter. The common *cant* was, "that no man qualified to conduct the *polite* education of youth would be so scandalously inattentive to the health and morals of his pupils, as to have a *ragged carpet* in his house, or want a *water closet*." My friend came to me in a great bustle, and told me, he had got the matter settled; advising me at the same time to pay all attention to the convenience of the boys, for if they kept healthy, and behaved politely, it was of no consequence whether they spoke Greek and Latin or not.

Hardly was the old carpet discarded, and the *water closet* erected, when a new difficulty occurred.—Dick Addlepate and Anthony Numskull fell into a dispute about precedence, and each insisted that he had the best right to enter my house first; and so far did they carry the matter, as to roll one another in the kennel. The ladies screamed and fainted, and the town's officers were called to part the fray, as the young gentlemen were high spirited, and had noble blood in their veins, no unofficial man durst meddle with them, for fear of after consequences. On the first alarm I went to the mayor, and requested the magistrates would in their *great wisdom* fall upon some method to settle this matter of etiquette betwixt the two gentlemen, which might otherwise end in a *duel*. The magistrates, after deliberating a whole day, came to the following resolution: "The magistrates find the rank of the disputants in all points equal, and can therefore found no precedency on that head. Decern the disputants to march a-breast of each other into Mr M'Dominie's house each day, if the door is wide enough to admit both at once; and if not, ordain Mr M'Dominie to widen his door on purpose for their reception." Fortunately my door was wide enough, and needed no alteration. I was very sensible of the justice and equity of this decision, as it determined the matter so satisfactorily, that the young gentlemen might enter with or without precedence as the humour might take them.

These, and a few other incidents equally important, were the only difficulties I had to encounter, for, on the score of education, both parents and children were easily satisfied. My business was to explain the tasks, and write out the exercises prescribed; while the young gentlemen were busy making *wry faces* behind my back, or twisting papers into the curls of my *wig*. But it was to keep them idle that their parents paid me so liberally; and every gentleman who has children, or cash, has a right to educate the one, and expend the other, exactly as he pleases. Men are solely led by appearances, and it is a fact, that the boys, who have the least capacity to learn, are by far most expert at the showy accomplishments. One pupil of mine who had not capacity even to learn the multiplication table, understood the whole round of etiquette so well, that he actually opened and conducted a ball at the age of twelve, to the universal satisfaction of a polite and numerous assembly. The Earl of ——— came up to his mother, and thus addressed her: "Egad, madam, you have the cleverest boy in Europe."

Not to be too tedious, Mr Editor, I remained ten years in this situation, and actually saved L.3,000. Had I acted the part of an honest man, I could not have saved 3d.; and what is still more extraordinary, had it been known that I was really a poor destitute animal, I am morally certain I could not have procured a single pupil. Such is the penetration and

generosity

generosity of mankind. With this competence I have retired to my native spot, where I intend to spend the residue of my days. I have had more experience in education than generally falls to the lot of any individual. The result of my whole experience is, that no person has more ignorant children, than the man who is at most fuss and expence about their education. That an honest man may be the noblest work of God, but totally unfit to act any useful part in this world, at least for himself; and I have certainly great cause to bless the day I was turned adrift from the burgh of ——; as it made me acquainted with the world, and enabled me to make my fortune.

I have, during my leisure hours, digested a plan of polite education exclusively suited to the higher ranks, as a mark of gratitude for former favours, by which I hope to be rendered ten times more immortal than Dr Jenner, who has done much to improve their looks, by eradicating the small pox, but whose merits and exertions are but like a "drop in the bucket," when compared to mine. In fact, it is my intention to begin my system of education, even previous to the birth of the pupil, by administring such potions to both the parents, and particularly to the mother during her state of pregnancy, as cannot fail to instill such propensities and ideas into the fœtus while in its embryo state, as will totally supersede the necessity of all education whatever posterior to the birth.

The nostrums I intend chiefly to make use of, are a *decoction* of English grammar—*Elixir* of young gentlemen and ladies geography—*Quintessence* of dancing—Compound *tincture* of politeness, &c. &c. But as I expect not only to receive a national reward for this rare discovery, but also to be knighted, you will excuse me for not being more explicit at present.

As to the lower ranks of mankind, I would propose not to admit them to a participation of the above divine discovery, but would manage their education much in the same style as formerly, only I would recommend a little more attention to the classics. They are the people who must do the drudgery of life, and it is necessary they should be qualified for the important task. I appeal to yourself and the nation at large, what would be the consequence, if a gentleman could not occasionally get one of his domestics or dependents to decypher an old Latin charter, or explain the motto of his coat of arms.

THOUGHTS *on two* IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.—1. *Which is the most miserable? and 2. Which the happiest animal in the Creation?*

By Sir JOHN SINCLAIR.

1. *The miserable Animal.*

OF all animals, there is none that leads a life so utterly useless and contemptible, as the common cottage cock.

Though of the feathered tribe, yet he is unable to fly to any distance, and far less, like the eagle, to soar aloft into the air; nor can he, like others of the same species, dive into another element, but, unhappy wretch, he is chained like a kind of fixture to the earth.

The food he lives on is the most nauseous that can be conceived, principally consisting of the most odious insects, or of grain or seeds picked out from the excrements of other domesticated animals. Even this food could not be digested, (owing to the natural defects in the formation

tion of this most contemptible creature,) if it were not that instinct pointed out the necessity of taking, with its food, gravel or small stones, to assist in the process of digestion.

In a wild state, the cock wanders about wherever his fancy leads him. At night he roosts on lofty trees, and enjoys, both by day and by night, all the invigorating influences of a pure atmosphere. In its domesticated state, what a change! He is confined unpitied to one miserable spot. If tempted to stray out into a field, where some ripening grain is to be found, he is driven from it by violence; and at night he is forced into a cold comfortless hovel, where his peace is disturbed by the cries of helpless children, or the clamours of a scolding housewife.

If any thing could alleviate the distresses of such a scene of misery, it would be the comfort of having a chearful companion. But of all beings, the dunghill hen is the most stupid. Unless when roused to temporary exertion, for the protection of its helpless offspring, it is at other times perfectly callous, receives with a cold indifference the caresses of its male associate, and hardly seems possesed of any feeling or animation whatever.

Perhaps it is impossible to witness a more disgusting spectacle than to see the common cottage cock, attended by his stupid companions, wandering over a nauseous dunghill, and regaling himself with its contents, Not satisfied with scraping the surface, and searching, as far as his strength will permit, the centre of this mass of corruption, he mounts to the top, and loudly proclaims his exultation, glorying in what he ought to consider his shame, and trumpeting forth his own infamy and disgrace.

Such a life, fortunately for the wretched being doomed to spend it, is of short duration. Sometimes he is carried to the village fete, where he is compelled to fight for the amusement of a cruel multitude, and perhaps perishes in the bloody contest; at other times he is suddenly seized by his relentless mistress, and consigned to destruction.

2. *The Happy Animal.*

Perhaps there is no animal, who enjoys, on the whole, more real personal comfort, with less anxiety and care, than the domesticated cottage cock.

At his first bursting from the shell, he is a perfect creature, and partakes in a superior degree all the usual pleasures of early life, without much dependence on the aid of others. He is not, like the helpless infant, for many weary months and seasons,

"*Muling and puking in his nurse's arms.*"

On the contrary, he at once participates all the comforts of an active state of existence.

All animals must for some time remain under the guardianship of their parents. The little chicken enjoys this useful protection with peculiar advantage. During the day the parent hen guards her offspring with anxious care, and with a fierceness hardly to be paralelled; and at night they repose in safety and comfort, under the shelter of her wings.

In the case of man, no sooner does the infant exhibit the appearance of reason, than he is immediately subjected to all the horrors of the severest discipline; to learn some unwholesome and laborious trade, or to acquire the knowledge of some ancient or modern language, from which he may not afterwards derive any solid advantage. How different is the fate of the young cock, who learns all that is necessary for his comfort, without stripes, confinement, or trouble.

As soon as this fortunate animal reaches maturity, every rival is removed,

moved, and a number of choice females, distinguished for their shape, their beauty, and their plumage, are selected for his companions. With them he enjoys all the pleasures of connubial society. No competitor dares to interfere, nor does any mean jealousy, nor any anxiety about finer dress, more splendid apartments, or a gayer equipage, disturb the happiness of the little community.

When the cock, in the morning, struts into the field or garden, at the head of his little troop, with what grace and dignity does he not appear. If he is fortunate enough to discover any unexpected store of food, with what gallantry does he not call upon his female friends to partake of the repast, before he venture himself to touch it. Of food he has always a sufficiency, procured either by means of his own industry, or the generosity of his cottage friends, who contract a partiality for him, and are anxious to relieve his wants.

Owing to the purity of the air he breathes, the wholesomeness of the food he lives on, and the judicious system he pursues in regard to exercise, together with his exemption from care and severe labour, no animal can possibly enjoy better health. He never has any occasion for the drugs of the apothecary, or the prescriptions of the physician: no feverish heat ever circulates in his veins, nor does the gout, the stone, or the gravel, ever shorten his days, or embitter their enjoyment.

When night approaches, satisfied with the pleasures of the day, he retires to rest with his companions, in a place chosen for that special purpose, and where there is no danger of his slumbers being interrupted by any fierce, or any insidious enemy. His repose is never disturbed by the dreams of avarice, or the torments of envy, or of ambition; and after enjoying the pleasures of sound repose for some hours, he awakes with the morning dawn, and promulgates the glad return of another day to his kind protectors.

If we compare his life to that of other domesticated animals, what a contrast in his favour! He is not compelled to labour like the horse, nor pampered up for slaughter like the steer, nor like the sheep, annually deprived of his own covering, for the purpose of cloathing others: and if his lot is to be compared with the human race, even when they reach maturity, and all the labours of education are over, what a contrast between a being who has hardly a miserable moment, and one whose whole existence is a continued scene of labour, care, passion, and perplexity!

After enjoying for several years this life of personal comfort and social pleasure, the hour of dissolution at last approaches. No painful struggle of prolonged torture embitters his latter days: he perishes at once, without any anticipation of his approaching fate; nor are his last remains exposed to the idle curiosity of a thoughtless multitude, nor dishonoured by the miserable peagantry of a public interment at the expence of an exhausted country.

Hence it appears, that no life is, on the whole, so desireable *as that of a domesticated cottage cock.*

Explanation of Phenomenon in the WEST INDIES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for July last, a correspondent, subscribing himself *M*——, states, as a curious fact, "that in the island of Curacoa, in longitude 68°..30′, latitude 12°..30′, which is prodigiously hot, a thermometer held in the hand of a native, or one who has for some years resided on the island, will not rise within two or three degrees so high, as in the

the hand of a person lately come from Europe." Of the causes of this phenomenon he confesses his ignorance, and solicits an explanation of it from some of your correspondents.

A careful observance of natural appearances, and an unsophisticated detail of what actually occurs, are the genuine sources of sound information. But to render such facts more extensively useful, by enabling us to explain their causes, it is not enough merely to mention the object of our curiosity, it is necessary, at the same time, to relate those collateral circumstances with which it is connected, and which frequently in a great measure modify its appearance. Such auxiliaries are highly necessary in every department of natural knowledge, but more especially so, when we attempt to explore the complicated and interesting phenomena of organic life. Thus, in the present case it would be desirable to know the relative temperament and habits of the natives and strangers in Curacoa, the dress and modes of living, and whether this diversity of temperature be extended to the lower animals.—However, to meet the views of your querist, I shall, as far as I am able, and the data which he has furnished me with support, venture on a *pro tempore* solution of the object of his wonder.

The structure and natural covering of the inferior animals appear wisely adapted to the climate in which they are destined to live; and in no instance do we observe this arrangement more striking, than in what respects the production and evolution of heat. The quadrupeds of tropical climates have a short, loose hair, upon their bodies. The birds possess a richly-coloured plumage, but are comparatively but thinly covered. The skin of the human species in these latitudes is soft, loose, and porous, and the individuals clothe themselves lightly. This economy eminently disposes to the free escape of caloric from the system as fast as it is generated.

In colder climates, a different arrangement occurs. Both quadrupeds and birds, although less beautiful in their colours, are provided with richer furs and finer down; and in the human species the skin, unless carefully protected, is more dense and rigid, and the quantity of artificial covering is in general very considerable. These coverings, in both cases, are bad conductors of heat, and tend to accumulate and retain it about the body.

In the human species, and indeed in the whole tribe of mammalia, the medium temperature of the body, in every climate, is about 97° of Farenheit. But in birds, at least those who fly much, it is seldom under 100°; and the exertions of the animal, and the nature of the covering, maintain this temperature uniform and steady; nor can there exist, for any length of time, a remarkable deviation from it, without the production of disease.

Let us now apply these facts to the explanation of the present phenomenon. A person arriving in the West Indies direct from Europe becomes suddenly and perpetually subjected to the influence of a temperature greatly above what he had before been accustomed to experience.—Heat is a powerful and general stimulus to animal bodies. The circulation is therefore preternaturally accelerated, respiration is performed more frequently, and the generation of heat is augmented. But the system cannot immediately accommodate itself to this change, and all at once obviate its bad effects. The rigidity of fibre, and comparative greater density of the integuments, continue for a considerable time, and the heat produced accumulates in the system, and is but slowly carried off. It is easy to conceive, that the abso-

absolute heat of the body of a person, in such a state, must be greater than in another, whose surface is more porous, and where consequently the disposition to perspire is easily excited, and where the heat is therefore thrown off as fast as it is generated. In this latter case, the temperature seldom or never exceeds 97° of Farenheit. In the former, the person may be said to be in a state of fever, where the heat is always several degrees above the standard of health.

Hence the diversity of result which a thermometer indicates when held successively in the hand of each. But this difference gradually vanishes, and that happy versatility of constitution which accommodates itself to every temperature soon manifests itself, and enables man ultimately to bear with impunity every vicissitude of climate. Z.

GAELIC *Etymologies.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

If the annexed etymologies deserve a place in your useful miscellany, you may insert them, and oblige,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

November 5th. 1806. *MILO.*

EDINBURGH. The antient name of this town is *Dunedin*, i. e. the fort of *Edwin*. In Latin, it is elegantly rendered *Edinodunum*.—*Burgh* is a word imported with the Danes and Saxons, and from England introduced into Scotland, for these nations never obtained a sufficient footing in the latter to establish either their language or their customs; whereas, of the former, they made a complete conquest, and by their salutary laws, and wise municipal regulations, laid the foundation of the British constitution. From them, what was formerly called a *Dun*, was now called a Burgh, both meaning one and the same thing, i. e. a circular fort. *Mr Scott*, in his Lay of the last Minstrel, says with great propriety,

"When the streets of high *Dunedin*
Saw lances gleam and faulchions redden,
&c."

DUN. This word radically signifies a circular fort. Figuratively, it has been taken to signify a hill; nor is this at all difficult to be accounted for. These duns were uniformly built on hills, and the idea of a *dun* and a hill would thus necessarily become connected. But in all cases, without a single exception, though we find no *dun* without a hill, we find many hills without a *dun*; and wherever the epithet dun is applied to any hill, that hill either contains, or has contained a fort. *Dun* is pronounced *din* sometimes, but more generally *doon*, and is the radix of our modern word *town*, D and T being often commuted, and in the gaelic frequently pronounced so as to be hardly distinguishable. Thus from the Saxon or Danish *burgh*, we have the English word *burgh*, pronounced *brugh*, and sometimes *burrow*; and from the Gaelic dun, we have also the English word town, both signifying a city. An old Latin author has aptly said, "*Præsidium urbium quærebant homines spe custodiæ suarum rerum*," i. e. "Men sought the protection of cities with the hope of preserving their goods." Every British burgh or town, in ancient times, was either a fort itself, or built under the shelter of one, to which the inhabitants could betake themselves in cases of danger or emergency.

DUNKELD is, in colloquial language, uniformly pronounced *Dunkell*. The radical name is *Dun Gael*, i. e. the fort of the *Gael*, or ancient *Caledonians*. It appears to have had three names, viz. *Dun-Gael*.—*Gael-Dun*, and *Dun-Gael-Dun*.

Who

Whoever is in the least acquainted with the Gaelic, will observe that these three names literally signify the same thing. As to the reduplication of *dun*, in *Dun-Gael-Dun*, it is quite in the spirit of the Gaelic language; for we say *Fell-Hope-Pen* (pronounced fa'-up-pen,) though *fell*, *hope*, and *pen*, all signify a hill—*Pen-Christ-Pen*, &c.

CARN. This is the original word, though from different modes of pronouncing it, it has been written *cairn* and *kern*. The *carns* were of two kinds, 1*mo*, sepulchral monuments, 2*do*, places of worship. I mean only to treat of these last at present. *Carn* radically signifies an artificial collection of stones, and these *carns* in the time of the *Druids* were held in great repute. Each druid had his particular diocese, and within that diocese his *temple* and his *carn*. The carn was always placed on the most conspicuous hill in the diocese. The temple was devoted to the more private and mysterious acts of religion, but the carn to those which were common and public.—The carns seem principally to have been devoted to rejoicing and thanksgiving, when they kindled huge fires, in honour of *Belus*. These fires were kindled at new-year's-day, the summer and winter solstice, &c.; but the most grand, interesting, and important was on the 1st of November. By this time the fruits of the earth were collected, and the *Druid* had his dues or stipend paid him. On the preceding evening the Celtic nations extinguished their fires with as much care as the Jews purged their houses of leaven on the night before the passover. On the said first November, the whole diocese repaired at even to the carn, where an immense fire was kindled, round which they danced with the most ecstatic joy, and returned thanks to *Belus* for the goodness of the harvest, the abundance of the crop, &c. The Druid at this festival also remitted their sins for the past year, and hallowed, or sanctified them for the year to come. He also consecrated the fire, and every householder took home with him a portion of this holy fire to rekindle his own, which had been extinguished as aforesaid.

The deep policy of the Druids in fixing this extinction, and rekindling of the fires, to the beginning of winter, had also a different purpose to serve. Every one who had not settled with the Druid for his dues up to that date, was excluded from any share of this hallowed fire, and all his neighbours were interdicted from lending him under pain of excommunication, which, as managed by the Druids, was worse than death. Every one was therefore necessarily compelled to make punctual payment, or live without fire to warm his family, or cook his provisions, from November to November. The 1st November still bears the name of Hallowe'en, i. e. the holy evening, though others, with great probability, and a stricter conformity to matters of fact, write it hallow-tein, i. e. the holy fire. Be that as it may, it is evident that this festival was a general rejoicing for *harvest home*.

The preceding narration is perhaps in itself unimportant, did it not furnish a key for explaining a custom still prevalent among us, in most places of Scotland, called the *kern*, or *kirn*, which, every one knows, is a feast and rejoicing for the completion of the harvest. This word seems to have baffled our most assiduous antiquarians, and etymologists. On the introduction of Christianity these *kern* or *carn* rejoicings would naturally be abolished, as customs idolatrous and repugnant to Christianity. From this æra, what was before a national rejoicing would of course become an individual one, and every person would naturally make his own rejoicing at the time most convenient for him-

himself after the conclusion of the harvest.

But though no man had now need to go to the carn for the remission of his sins, or the rekindling of his fire, &c. still such is the inveteracy of custom, that hallow-e'en is still regarded in all the Celtic regions with some degree of veneration. Fires are then every where kindled, and various cantrips (as the phrase is) practised to pry into futurity, &c.

From the similarity of rejoicings, and from the coincidence of the season of the year at which they took place, as well as from the near resemblance of the pronunciation of the words, there appears no reason to doubt that *Carn*, *Cairn*, *Kern*, and *Kirn*, are synonimous terms, or rather provincial variations of the original word *Carn*.

Curious enumeration of SCOTTISH SONGS *.

To Sandy o'er the Lee.

DEAR SANDY,

AFTER getting some *Cauld kail in Aberdeen*, with *John Roy Stewart*, I accompanied him to *The house below the hill*, where *Green grows the Rashes*, and where two or three of *The merry lads of Ayr* were taking their *Bottle of punch*, having lately come from *Don-side*. The landlord was *Johnny M'Gill*, you know he married the *Souter's daughter*; she gave us a heart? welcome, for *Blyth was she but an' ben*, and when *She came ben she bobbit*, and introduced us to *Maggy Lauder*, *Mary Gray*, &c. &c. not forgetting the *Bony wee thing:* they were all waiting the arrival of *Lucy Campbell* from *Within a mile of Edinbro*, for you must know Lucy is to be married to *The Ranting roaring Highlandman*. So down we sat to *Cakes and ale* and were very happy, when up flew the door, and in started a *Soldier laddie*: I thought it had been *Johnny Cumin*, but na faith, says *Peggy Band*, that's *John Andersonmy jo*, from *Bonny Dundee*, for *He wou'd be a soldier*. Most of us knowing John, we invited him to a seat; he took out his fiddle and was beginning to touch *The bush aboon Traquair*, but was stopped by *Duncan Gray*, who begged he would first favour us with *God save the king*: Hang the king, says *Charlie Stuart*, who was immediately knock'd down by *Jack the brisk young drummer*, who is a *Bonny bold soldier*. We all thought that *Lewie Gordon* would have interfered, who was standing in a neuck whistling *Johnie Cope*, when in came the *Wand'ring sailor*, singing *Hearts of oak*, with *Black-eyed Susan* in one hand, and *The Oak stick* in the other, and poor Lewie did not like *A' that an' a' that*, but slunk away as pale as *Hosier's ghost*. *Duncan Davidson* was beginning to cry *Kick the rogues out*, when in the midst of the scuffle we had notice, by *Roy's wife of Aldavalich*, of the arrival of the young couple from *Waulking i' the fauld;* then the cry was *Busk ye, busk ye*, and *Fy let us a' to the bridal*. By this you will understand that *Johnny's made a wedding o't*. We were just going, when *Jenny Nettles* hinted that the *Ale-wife and her barrel* must be paid; on which we bid *The good wife count her lawing;* so each of us had a *Sax-pence under our thumb*, and *Jenny's bawbee* made up the sum. On coming to *The back of the change-house*, where the wedding was held, near the *Mill-mill O*, we were met by *The lads of Dunse*, gallanting the *Lasses of Stewarton*. The best man was *Rattling roaring Willie*, and I assure you *Willie is a wanton wag*.—The best maid was *Katherine Ogie*, who

* The following letter, which has fallen accidentally into our hands, may perhaps be thought amusing by some of our readers.

who is the *Bonniest lass in a' the warld* except *My jo Janet*. Our dinner consisted of the *Roast beef of Old England*, *Lumps of pudding*, *The haggies of Dunbar*, *Bannocks of barley meal*, &c. &c.: as for myself, *There were three eggs in the pan*, and after dinner we had *Dribbles of brandy*; the whole cry was *Fill the stoup an' haud it clinking*, and by no means *Drink hooly and fairly*; then *Come gi'es a sang, the lady cried*, so *Patie come up frae the glen*, and *Whistled o'er the lave o't*, and sung *Maggy's tocher*. O if you had seen *Auld Rob Morris* laughing at the *Auld wife ayont the fire*, singing, *O as I was kist the streen*. We were now growing *Sae merry as we twa ha'e been*, and some of them began to *Trip upon trenchers*. So the dancing commenced, *The bride came in frae the barn*, and led down with one of the *Bra lads of Gala water*, to the tune of *The Campbells are coming*. *The glancing of her apron*, *Silken Snood*, and the *Gowd in her garters*, made my heart *Gae pitty pattie*. I danc'd a reel wi' the *Maid of the mill* and the *Shepherd's wife*, to the tune *I'll make you be fain*. *Andrew wi' his cutty gun* was at *Kiss me sweetly*, with *Bess the gawkie*, whispering a' the while, *Come kiss me in a corner*. In short, we all danced heartily, but I observed *Jenny dang the weaver*, and *Scoff'd and scorn'd at him*, saying, *O gin ye were ane and twenty, Tam*. After this, we had a *Good night and joy*; I came *Todlin' hame*, *Not drunk nor yet sober*, and expected *A bonny wee house and a canty wee fire*, but I could not *Open the door till three*, nor waken *Sleepy Maggy*. At last *My ain kind dearie* heard me, and *She rose and loot me in*. By this time *I was a sleepy body*, and got to bed by the light of *The bonny grey-ey'd morning*.

Yours,

Willie Winkie.

Thursday in the morn.

On the Contrariety between an AUTHOR'S *Life and* WRITINGS.

(*Continued from page* 419.)

"All mankind in contradiction strong,"

YOUNG.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Have already taken notice of the most common causes of that discrepancy between an author's life and writings, which has so frequently occurred in the annals of literature. They are such as extend their influence equally to the conduct of the learned and the unlearned part of mankind, and lead them both to the same actions. But there are other causes which exclusively affect and betray those men of cultivated understandings, whose natural temperaments are endued with a peculiar sensibility, which exposes them to temptations, and excites sensations in their minds that other men can never feel.

I formerly hinted, that delicacy of passion exposes men of genius to peculiar temptations, or, at least, renders them an easier prey to those very vices, which men of the same natural tempers, but of opposite habits, can easily overcome. I shall pursue this idea farther, and endeavour to point out the different effects this refinement of passion produces on different men of cultivated understandings.

The man of feeling enjoys the prosperous events of human life with more lively joy than other men, and is apt to be elated beyond measure by success. But he is also more deeply wounded by adversity, and feels its persecutions with peculiar poignancy. Nay, events which are indifferent to others, often excite severe and painful conflicts in his bosom. He enters into the world, open, sincere, and generous; ardent in all his pursuits, and keen in every attachment. But soon the common

cares

cares and disappointments of human life, wound his feelings, and real or imaginary evils perpetually tear his heart. He entertained but a faint idea of the accidents of human life, while he viewed them in security through the medium of books, and only heard the realities in faint, reverberated sounds. Then all his faculties were calm and vigorous, and his eyes sparkled with confidence of successful opposition. But when he begins to feel their malignity, and sees it is impossible to avoid them, he becomes peevish and capricious, and looks with indignation at the common course of human affairs. His sensibility degenerates into a diseased irritability of temper, nourished by the delusions of imagination, and flattered more and more by the distraction they necessarily occasion. Thus his peace is poisoned, and his happiness is corroded; so that whilst he instructs others in their conduct through life, he is unable to guide himself with prudence or success; but, on the contrary, exposes himself to the contempt and hatred of those around him.

Another unsuccessful man of genius, endued with the same delicacy of passion, and of good benevolent dispositions, experiences unforeseen and unmerited failure in his best endeavours; and, from his peculiar situation, or constitutional timidity, trembles at the prospect of what he expects to suffer, or at the recollection of what he has already endured. To dissipate these embittering sensations, he precipitately flies to those vicious excesses, which his talents have been engaged in exposing to contempt. Though he cannot lull his conscience into a false security, or divest himself of his principles, yet, as his indulgences impart a momentary alleviation to his sufferings, he perseveres to banish serious reflection, and deliberately follows the fatal phantom, which "lures him to his doom." Thus he who warns others against depravation of principle, and points out the pitfalls of seduction, affords, by his own conduct, a mournful instance of human frailty.

A third inconsistent character amongst authors is to be found in him who cultivates his imagination and taste alone, and allows his other faculties to be overgrown with weeds. He also acquires this delicacy of passion, but his reason and judgement are not strengthened in proportion. As his passions become more irritable, they also become more unruly, and gradually acquire ascendency over his nobler faculties, till at last they lead him captive at their will. Biography furnishes us with so many examples of this very frequent case, that it requires no illustration. Thus he also, who improves and delights his fellow-creatures, completely undermines his own comfort by a fatal error in his pursuits, and, by the conduct he pursues, invalidates the tendency of all he has written.

These examples afford a striking lesson to those about to engage in the profession of letters, of the baleful effects of those false steps in the pursuit of literature which greater fortitude or prudence might have prevented. But we must not consider the conduct of those unsuccessful authors, as being the result of deliberate choice. They have acted parts repugnant to the best qualities of their hearts, and "against their better knowledge, not deceived but overcome," by the peculiar temptations to which their habits exposed them.

But the facts concerning them form no general rule. If they tended to represent the uniform result of intellectual improvement, science in general would suffer severely by its establishment. For the vicious are ever ready to detect the errors and faults of those who have disseminated the principles and duties of morality, and

and to deride them who have forsaken the paths they prescribed to others. But the ignorant scoffer should be informed, that such unfortunate authors never tried to justify or defend their own conduct, nor retracted the admonitions they have given to others, to shun the rocks on which they themselves have been shipwrecked.

It is well, however, for the cause of virtue and of learning, that many characters can be enumerated, whose example and precepts have equally advanced the peace and happiness of society. It is, indeed, always our duty to forget the failings, and dwell on the virtues of those who have instructed us; and when we meet with an author whose life never belied his writings, we must place him amongst those revered characters in human life, "qui profecto," to use the words of Cicero, "si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem "literis adjuvarentur, nunquam se ad "earum studium contulissent."

R. M.

On the Comparative Merits of a Victual and of Money-Rent.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is no less singular than true, that all the tenants of the present day prefer a money to a victual rent, whereas our ancestors did quite the reverse. What has created this diversity of opinion, does not appear to be clearly understood, nor to have been thoroughly investigated. If the following thoughts on the subject will tend to elucidate the matter, you may insert them in your useful Miscellany, and oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Dundee, 24 *Oct.* 1806. AN OLD FARMER

I suppose it will readily be granted, that the whole property of a nation is exactly worth the whole circulating medium which that nation possesses. If so, whatever diminishes the circulating medium, depreciates the property of a nation, and, *vice versa*, whatever encreases the circulating medium, encreases also the value of property.

If we look back to the beginning of the last century, we find the rents, almost without a single exception, paid *ipso corpore*, *i. e.* in kind. If we look a little farther back, we will find *feu farms*, which pay only a shilling or merk scots, of feu duty, which at the present day would let for upwards of L.100 sterling. Even in the last valuation of the lands of Scotland, by which the cess, &c. are levied, it will be generally found, that an estate which was then valued at L.100 Scots, would at present rent at L.100 sterling, the increase in value being in the proportion of 12 to 1. From these facts it will appear, that the circulating medium was then small, and was difficult to be obtained, so that both heritor and tenant found it more eligible that rents should be paid in kind. Add to this, that, previous to the revolution, Scotland was so little engaged in trade or manufactures, that in the course of several centuries the circulating medium encreased very little, and the value of property consequently kept nearly stationary.

Posterior to the revolution, and the establishment of the funding system, an addition was made to the circulating medium, and our trade began to encrease. These effects were for a long time feeble, and produced little alteration in the value of land, and it is only within these 50 years that any considerable part of the rent of land began to be paid in money. Indeed I might with accuracy enough have dated the rapid increase of the value of land from the conclusion of the last American war.

The

The then proprietors who had lived to see this amazing encrease in the value of land, and had also seen it in its depreciated state, were considerably at a loss how to act in letting their farms. They however steered a kind of middle course, and made the rents payable, half in money and half in kind. By this means they were sure of a certain stipulated part of the rent in money, though property might fall in value; and if it increased, the moiety of rent payble in kind would always keep place with that increase, and insure them an addition of rent. I recollect nothing better than that these half-money rents were submitted to by the tenants with the greatest reluctance.

The amazing and unprecedented increase of the circulating medium during the late and present French war must be in the recollection of every one. Our national debt is nearly tripled, and our taxation in the same proportion. Add to this, that we have nearly engrossed the whole commerce of Europe, owing to the almost total extinction of that of France, Spain, Holland, and Flanders. That such a rapid and unprecedented increase of circulating medium should have a powerful tendency to depreciate the value of money, and enhance the value of the necessaries of life, is at once self-evident. Hence the avidity of a tenant to get rid of a victual, and pay a money rent. Money is every day falling in value, and the productions of his farm are in the same proportion rising in price. As long as the national debt continues to accumulate, and our commerce to extend, the said causes will uniformly produced the same effects.

But there is in the affairs of nations as well as individuals a certain *acmē* which they cannot pass. This the great and sagacious *Pitt* wisely foresaw, and his successors have with the greatest propriety trodden in his footsteps, by guarding as much as possible against the further accumulation of the national debt, and by means of war taxes, raising a great proportion of the supplies of the year. This is indeed a wise measure, for it is absolutely necessary that our circulating medium bear a just and relative proportion to that of the nations with whom we have commercial intercourse. For were money to sink in value, in the same proportion as it has done these 12 years past, in less than 12 years to come, our commodities would cost so much, that we could not sell a single article in any foreign market.

The funding system appears therefore to have nearly reached its *acmē*, and the moment it becomes stationary, property of every description will assume a stationary and permanent value. But as soon as the funding system ceases to accumulate; owing to the operation of the *sinking fund*, it must begin to decrease, and this diminution must operate to depress the value of property in the same proportion that its accumulation enhanced it.

The consequences of Peace seem to be anticipated by the nation in no very favourable point of view, for the rejoicings at the rupture of the negotiation cannot otherwise be accounted for. Peace in our present situation is an undesirable object, and war is not less so; but of the two, a safe and honourable peace is surely to be preferred. Peace will however bring along with it disagreeable consequences to the farmer. It will decrease our trade, as other nations will naturally resume that share from which, during the war, they have been excluded. It will withdraw from circulation 40 millions annually spent on account of the war. It will prevent the accumulation of the national debt, and cause the sinking fund to have its full effect in diminishing it, &c. Peace will therefore greatly diminish the circulating medium

medium, and consequently depretiate the value of the necessaries of life; and if we might indulge the hope of 50 years uninterrupted peace, and the gradual diminution of the national debt by the operation of the sinking fund, property would gradually fall along with the funding system, in the same proportion that it rose with it.

From the arguments laid down, it will appear that money is not the proper equivalent which a tenant ought to render a landlord for his farm. Every heritor who let a farm 20 years ago for a money rent, will readily assent to this doctrine, because he has experienced the fact; and every farmer who pays a money rent 20 years hence will probably find as little difficulty in assenting to it, however much he may doubt it at present. It is in the power of no man alive to determine what money rent a farm will be worth 3 or 4 years hence, and far less 30 or 40. All is mystery and conjecture. But any man versed in agriculture may form a pretty accurate estimate of the probable produce of a farm, and what part thereof he could give for rent.

This is in reality the true way of estimating a rent: a rent paid in kind has this superior and exclusive advantage, that it keeps pace equally with the rise and fall of money, and is adequate to all emergencies, being the literal produce of the farm. The man who pays a victual rent might lye down composed and easy, tho' the funding system should explode tomorrow. He might do the same tho' the value of money should decrease tenfold more than at present. None of these consequences could possibly affect him.

But whilst a rent in kind is peculiarly adapted to the interest of the tenant, it is in every respect equally in favour of the heritor. Nothing can set this matter in a clearer point of view, than adverting to the pay of the army which was fixed about a century ago. A soldier's pay was at that time 6d. per day, which would have purchased him a peck of meal and 3 lib. of beef. Now, instead of fixing his pay in money, had it been fixed in meal and beef, it would have kept pace with the rise or fall of money, and have afforded him a comfortable subsistence under every possible fluctuation of the circulating medium of the nation.

Had rents in kind been still adhered to, we should not every day see heritors purchasing money leases at double the value the farm would have sold for, at the time the lease was granted; nor should we, as probably we may at no distant period, see the tenantry of a whole nation ruined, by their ill-judged predilection in favour of money-rents, which every day fluctuate with the increase or diminution of the circulating medium; and which, on the explosion, or extinction, of the funding system (circumstances by no means improbable) would, instead of the annual value of the farms, be found more than adequate to the complete purchase of them.

Within these 20 years that the national capital has increased so rapidly (it is only a paper capital) every thing respecting farming has been mystery and speculation, and the most seemingly disadvantagous leases have turned out great bargains in a few years. But this is owing neither to the industry nor sagacity of the tenant, but the rapid increase of the circulating medium, which, like a resistless tide, carried every thing before it, and which on its ebb will absorb and carry every thing back with it to that goal from which it originally started.

But a rent payable in kind, and judiciously imposed in proportion to the actual produce of the farm, is founded on the firm basis of the unalterable laws of nature. It keeps

pace with all times, and is adequate to all emergencies. A lease on such terms might endure from the first dawn of time, to the final extinction of it, without deranging the equilibrium of the interest of the proprietor or tenant, and without furnishing even a plausible ground of dissatisfaction to either.

On the Advantages of the Study of HISTORY.

A Desire of mental improvement, or a wish for present gratification, are, in general, the *stimuli* of such as devote a portion of their time to reading. The latter of these being the motive by which the greater part of mankind are actuated, those who aim at the benefit of their fellow creatures in the different departments of literature, find it necessary to blend entertainment with instruction. There are, indeed, some whose attention to an abstract subject may be detained by their curiosity, and whose entertainment is estimated by their progression, but the greater part, rather than submit to the incessant labour attendant on the successful cultivation of such arduous studies, relinquish, in a great measure, those habits on which the acquisition of knowledge greatly depends, and grant full indulgence to those propensities which, when they become habitual, incapacitate the mind for more strenuous exertions.—To such, those writings which are not so irksome as to become a task, nor so romantic as to captivate the imagination and foster in the mind, a reluctance to the discipline of reason, are calculated to be highly beneficial.

Of all the writings of this kind, history, on account of the dignity of the subject, and the advantages to be derived from a careful study of its contents, deserves our most attentive consideration. In it, we see man in every stage of society; and a view of the steps by which a savage nation arrives at civilization and opulence, and their consequent deviations into luxury and licentiousness, while it arrests the attention by the entertainment it affords, is at the same time fraught with the most important instruction. It strengthens our attachment to the cause of virtue, by painting the salutary effects which flow from an obedience to its dictates; and the horrid consequences produced to a nation, by the vicious behaviour of its inhabitants as individuals.

It has been justly observed, that without mixing in society, and the most attentive observation, we will have very inadequate ideas of the passions and affections of the human mind; that the speculations of the solitaire concerning human nature, instead of having any foundation in the constitution of man, are little better than idle dreams of imagination. This remark will equally apply to those who are conversant with a small circle; whose observation is bounded by the limits of the kingdom in which they are placed, and whose curiosity has never prompted them to explore the history of distant ages. These having no idea of manners and customs different from their own, are led to discredit every account of them, or attribute them to the caprice of the inhabitants.—History, however, by shewing man in every situation, under every prejudice, and under every form of government, enlarges our ideas, and renders us capable of tracing many actions to their real causes, which, to a superficial and uninformed observer, appear as the effects of a different constitution, or the genuine consequences of intellectual derangement.

But it is the peculiar advantage of history to add to our stock of useful knowledge,

knowledge, and, at the same time, to furnish the most exquisite entertainment.

It is a generally received maxim, that instruction can never be communicated with such success as by example: we easily imbibe and readily practise those virtues, when associated with some living characters, which, when recommended merely as duties, though enforced by the most weighty considerations of interest, fail to make any impression by which our future conduct is affected. A narration of events, which are the effects of prior causes, and also the causes of events still more considerable, while it possesses the merit of initiating the mind in those habits, by which we arrive at a satisfactory and rational solution of any phenomenon, arrests our attention by the interest it excites in us for the fate of those who are its objects.

We rejoice with the hero who enjoys a triumph, and we sympathize with him, when, after every human effort, he meets with discomfiture and disgrace: We follow with mingled admiration and esteem the upright statesman in his opposition to peculation and injustice, and mourn with the patriot the fall of his country. Our attention is kept awake by the various pieces of information, which it is the province of history to record, and by the great consequences with which every event is fraught. The variety also with which history abounds, keeps the mind from falling into that insipid listlessness, which a long continuance of the subject seldom fails to produce.

But while this species of writing is a fund of entertainment and instruction to every class of readers, there are particular classes to whom a thorough knowledge of history is absolutely necessary. It will readily be perceived that I allude to the statesman and philosopher. If it be granted, that to experience we are indebted for a very valuable and useful part of our knowledge, it will naturally follow, that those writings which are the professed records of the accumulated wisdom of ages are peculiarly valuable. Now history, being a record of the transactions of men in a collective capacity, in every age of the world, is the only sure foundation on which the politician can rear those theories which have for their object the aggrandisement and happiness of his country: what happened in former times, will, in similar circumstances, still continue to happen; and, making due allowance for any difference that may subsist betwixt the circumstances which, at a remote period, affected any measure, and those which in present times influence it, he will be able to foretell its probable consequences.

To the philosopher, a knowledge of history will appear equally requisite, when we consider that it contains a transcript of the human mind in various stages, from rudeness to refinement, pourtrayed in the actions of those who are its subjects. The philosopher, by a careful attention to the workings of his own mind, and a strict observation of others, may go a great way in the developement of many of the intellectual phenomena, and from a particular detail arrive at general conclusions; but from the complexity of the subject, and the different lights in which parts of it may be viewed, the certainty of them depends, in a great measure, on the number of facts by which they are supported. Besides, there are several latent principles of action which cannot be called forth but in certain situations, and others so modified by particular circumstances, that the philosopher who writes solely from an attentive observation of the operations

tions of his own mind, will be exposed to the danger of mistaking and omitting many of the simple elements.

If history be compared with any of the sciences which are so greatly cultivated, its advantages will appear more conspicuous than by any formal declaration in its favour. If they be estimated according to their comparative tendency to meliorate our condition in life, I make no doubt but that the verdict will be in favour of history. There are none of the sciences without their particular uses; but there are some which, on a strict comparison with others, have more the appearance of being food for curiosity than conducive to any good end. The science, which embraces the developement of the nature of man, and the deduction of his duties, must, in the eye of every candid and judicious man, be of greater importance, than that which has for its object the proper- of vegetables. And even in the higher branches of natural philosophy, the conclusions at which we arrive, when considered with regard to their practical utility, are seldom worthy of the labour bestowed on them. In every addition we make to our knowledge of the laws of nature, an additional proof is supplied of the vast powers of the human mind. But knowledge is valuable only in proportion to its usefulness. Now, many of those discoveries which have astonished mankind, and are justly accounted as the highest exertions of the human intellect, have little to recommend them, on the score of usefulness. As speculations, which enlarge the mind, they merit all the attention and praise which have been bestowed upon them, but can never be recommended as studies from which the greatest advantages accrue to mankind.

R.

To the Patron of Literature, the Editor of the Scots Magazine;—The Petition of the distressed Fraternity of Newspapers

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT it is now 155 years since the great ancestor of your petitioners made his appearance in Scotland; since that, we have been yearly amending. And although we sometimes condescend to be venal, yet our use and influence have been generally acknowledged. We fly to the remotest corners of the kingdom, diffusing information and amusement in our progress. And if preserved according to our merits, we would form valuable sources of reference to the historian and the curious. But, alas! few, comparatively few of us, survive the week which gives us birth.—Doomed to the most servile uses: instead of forming a valuable acquisition to the library, we are employed in singing fowls, in packing snuff, sugar, tea, and tobacco: sometimes we are subservient to the purposes of the millner, and inclose many a fine thing destined to decorate our fair readers: we sometimes convey novels for their perusal; and, what is not more strange than true, most of those novels round which we are wrapped to protect them from harm, would (if weighed in the scales of the candid) be found egregiously wanting in true value. Shocking to tell, we are often employed in services the most degrading: such as wiping the lather from the razor of a country barber, punctured by the new-mown bristles of some rustic ploughman. One use to which we are often applied, is so degrading that it cannot be so much as mentioned.

One of our predecessors conveyed a very accurate abstract of the trial of Viscount Melville; and wonderful it is, that interesting as the contents of that paper were, no favour

was

was shewn, it was doomed to the same servile purposes with those who had gone before. It seems as if a persecution were waged against our unfortunate fraternity, insomuch that it is rare to see a thousand of us in a regular series.

Antiquarians and historians, when wishing to elucidate some point in history, feel the want of informers like us; and is it not odd that we are thus doomed to oblivion as soon as read? The benefit which future ages would reap from us, were we preserved, would be incalculable. We form faithful recorders of the history, taste, amusements, and opinions of the times in which we exist: we may be stiled Epitomes of life: philosophers, by recurring to us, would be able to bring the manners of one age into contrast with those of another, thus giving useful lessons to mankind. And many of those phenomena of nature and art which surprize, are treated of by us with a minuteness which in a treatise would seem trifling.

There can be no saving in applying us to any of the uses before complained of. Will our readers consider that they pay 6d. for one of us? country readers pay the postage extra; whereas there is a sort of paper made for the very uses and purposes to which the complainers are applied.

As the extensive circulation and character of the Scots Magazine are well known; by appearing in it our petition will acquire a degree of confidence which it would otherwise want, and tend to make an old newspaper more respected than it has hitherto been.

We hope, Mr Editor, you will give our humble petition a place in your Magazine, and, by publishing our distressed state to the world, procure us a redress of those grievances under which we now labour.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Biographical Account of the late LORD THURLOW.

THIS Nobleman was born in 1735. He was son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk. The family had not formerly risen to any distinction, and was rather in narrow circumstances, notwithstanding which his father found means to send two of his children to the university. Edward, the subject of this memoir, was sent to Cambridge, and placed under the inspection of Dr Smith. Here however his eccentricities are said to have been such, as to make it expedient for him to quit the university, in order to shun *rustication*, of which he was in danger. This circumstance prevented him from attaining any, either of the honours or emoluments which the college had to bestow.

Mr Thurlow, on throwing off the academic gown, entered himself of the Society of the Inner Temple, and assumed that of a student of law*, about the year 1753. In this new situation he appears to have kept his terms, and to have eat his commons, to have been called to the bar, and to have paid his fees, in exact conformity to ancient usage in 1758. He was now, according to the phraseology of the Courts, *apprenticius ad legem*, and if we are to believe the reports of his co-temporaries, like many other apprentices, he at times played truant, though we doubt not that he addicted himself by starts to professional studies, and it appears evident that a strong and vigorous mind like his was enabled, even by occasional application, to attain a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of our municipal laws.

Having

* This gown is now wore only in the Hall, during the time of dinner, but it formerly served as a passport to the Courts of Justice.

Having attained the degree of *Utter Barrister*, as by that time he was twenty three years of age, it may be supposed by those who have witnessed the latter part of his career, that Mr Thurlow must have soon distinguished himself both as a lawyer and an orator. But, on the contrary, he remained during a long period in obscurity, and seemed to be consigned to pass silently down the stream of oblivion, when he was rescued from the reproach of mediocrity, both in respect to talents and practice, by the lucky coincidence of one or two fortunate events.

Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, at this period was the most prominent lawyer at the English bar. As his old antagonist, Serjeant Davy, was no more, and Mr Dunning (created in due time Lord Ashburton) had scarcely yet disclosed those great talents which at length placed him at the top of the profession, it was difficult, in the language of the day, to *fit* any one against him. Thurlow, who was better known at this period at Nando's than at Westminster Hall, had, however, found means to distinguish himself among his friends; and as his figure, his voice, and his manner, were known to be efficient, it was at last determined by a resolute attorney to entrust the conduct of an important cause to his care.

It was on this occasion, which probably proved decisive of his fate, that he entered the lists with a veteran, who had hitherto been considered as the boldest practitioner at the English bar, and came off victorious; for after having given cut for cut, and blow for blow, he gained the battle, to the great joy of the bar, and of the bench too, perhaps, neither of which was displeased to behold a junior member contending for, and obtaining the well-merited applause of the public, by defeating a champion of such renown.

The Douglas cause, on which occasion Mr Thurlow happened to be on the fortunate side, opened a still wider field for his talents and abilities. He had then to contend in a great and popular cause, in behalf of the claims of a minor, in opposition to one of the most illustrious families in North Britain, and he acquitted himself in such a manner as to enhance his reputation in no common degree. He deemed it necessary, however, in vindicating the legitimate pretensions of his noble client, to attack a gentleman *, engaged on the other side, with some degree of asperity, and a challenge, followed by a meeting in the field, was the consequence.

The reputation of Mr Thurlow was thus raised suddenly, yet his practice was not, at that or any other time, considerable; and he would never have attained, perhaps, the honours that now awaited him, but for the political influence of the Bedford party, then paramount to all other interests.

He had just received a silk gown, when he obtained the favour of Lord Weymouth, who then occupied the important station of Secretary of State. In consequence of the patronage of that nobleman, with whom he spent many a social hour, Mr Thurlow, in March 1770, became invested

* The person in question was the late Andrew Stuart, Esq. a descendant from a very ancient family in North Britain, and who, on the demise of the late Pretender, considered himself as the representative of that Illustrious family, which had given so many kings to Scotland and England. He had been, we believe, what in the Scotch law is called one of the *tutors* and *curators*, or, in other words, guardian to the Duke of Hamilton, and, as such, took an active part in the Douglas cause. In addition to a challenge to Mr Thurlow, he addressed a series of letters to Lord Mansfield, who was also supposed to have treated him cavalerly on the same occasion.

vested with the office of Solicitor General, in the place of John Dunning, Esq. and in January 1771 he succeeded William Delpey, Esq. afterwards created Lord Walsingham, as Attorney General.

The Bedford, or Bloomsbury party, then supported Lord North, and as very warm debates soon after arose on the subject of the American war, in which the minister was combated by the eloquence of Savile, Burke, and Fox, he found great advantage from being supported by the abilities of Thurlow, who zealously espoused that side of the question.

Such zeal, joined to such abilities, could not long pass unrewarded; and accordingly, on the 2d of June 1778, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by virtue of which office, he, at a single bound, became the second subject in the kingdom. On the next day he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to his nephews.

He continued to fulfil the duties of his arduous and important situation for five years, and during that period raised his second brother from an humbly rectory to the episcopal dignity. But when Lord North and Mr Fox united, and formed the coalition administration, he was obliged to retire, and on the 9th of April, 1783, the seals were put in commission.

This state of affairs, however, proved but of short continuance; for the new administration was not supported by the voice of the people, and it so happened, by a coincidence rather unusual, that the king was of the same mind. His Majesty was indeed peculiarly averse to the continuence of the *junto* in office, as the project of the East-India Bill seemed to be calculated to abridge the royal prerogative, and create a new power in the constitution.

Mr Pitt, who had before acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Shelburne, now became first Lord of the Treasury and Premier, on which occasion he selected Lord Thurlow for the great seal, and that nobleman accordingly resumed his seat on the woolsack, on the 23d of December 1783, after a short interval of eight months and a fortnight.

After his resumption of the seals, Lord Thurlow continued for some time to support the administration, of which he himself constituted a conspicuous portion. He had now attained the summit of his ambition, for indeed he could climb no higher, and having received the reversion of a tellership, which soon after dropped, he was become perfectly independent, in point of fortune. He did not always accord, however, with the Premier; and as neither of these celebrated men was famed for a *conciliatory spirit*, it is not at all surprising that they should have, at length, agreed to separate. To those who were personally acquainted with them the wonder indeed was, that they should have remained so long as nine or ten years in the same cabinet.

At length, in 1793, Lord Thurlow resigned the high and important functions of Lord High Chancellor, and was succeeded by Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn.

From that period his Lordship frequented the House of Peers but seldom, and his health having become very precarious, the air of the town was supposed to be hurtful, so that, even during the winter, he seldom or never slept in his house in St James's-square.

Meanwhile, having purchased an estate in the neighbourhood of Dulwich, Lord Thurlow ordered a house to be built on a rising ground for his accommodation. A regular estimate

was

was accordingly made out by an eminent architect, and the mansion completed, but the final charge was so disproportionate to the sum originally proposed, that the noble lord exclaimed "that he would never either enter or pay for it, but remain in his farm-house to the day of his death."

As he had exhibited great attachment to the King, during the discussion of the Regency Bill *, so he afterwards enjoyed the intimacy and the confidence of the Prince of Wales, and is supposed to have been the adviser of his Royal Highness on many critical and important occasions. He was accustomed to meet him at the hospitable house of the late Mr Macnamara, of Streatham, and was persuaded to sit to Rossi for a bust, which is now in Carleton House. For several years past his Lordship has divided his time between Dulwich and Brighton, at the latter of which he usually spent some of the summer months; during which he rode on the fine Sussex downs, enjoyed the bracing air of the sea, and occasionally saw and conversed with the heir to the crown.

In summing up the character of Lord Thurlow, it will be found that this nobleman was entitled to much praise as a Chancellor. The inflexible integrity that governed his decisions was never once called in question, while the wisdom by which they were regulated has been always admired. He was eager to detect, to expose, and if possible, to punish the mal-practices of low attornies, and other retainers of the law, who are a disgrace and an opprobrium to the profession. He saw, and he lamented the frauds and chicanery frequently arising out of commissions of bankruptcy, and wished to restrain them, although they were far less common than at present. He was particularly severe in the case of such adventurers as had carried off the wards of his court; and in respect to another class of persons, who were also under the immediate guardianship of the Chancellor, his conduct has been recently quoted with great applause by Lord Erskine. It was he indeed who first instituted the rule, that in respect to supposed lunatics, the *onus probandi* should attach to the plaintiff; whereas, when a statute had been once obtained, the proof of sanity was to rest with the defendant.

The conduct of Lord Thurlow on the woolsack was dignified, yet the impatience of contradiction, or the access of disease, would sometimes produce irritation. But it is wonderful with what cordiality the public took his part, when a noble Duke, who had alluded to new families and upstart lawyers, was reminded of the meretricious claims of one of his own ancestors, in a dignified and manly speech delivered by the subject of this memoir.

During the first time that he held the seals Lord Thurlow was accused of treating the gentlemen of the bar with a degree of roughness and severity, at which he himself, while in their situation, would have been the first to spurn. We have some reason to suppose, however, that on his return to office he altered his conduct in this instance, and ever after displayed more urbanity to that respectable class of men, out of which his own successors were destined to be chosen.

It is well known, that the patronage of an English Lord Chancellor, in respect to ecclesiastical affairs, is extensive. All vacant livings under a certain amount are in his gift, and his voice is, at the same time, attended to in respect to the disposal of the dignities of the church.—

Through

* His celebrated exclamation of "When I forsake my King in the hour of his distress, may God forsake me!" produced a wonderful effect.

Through his influence his brother obtained two lucrative sees in succession, and by his liberality a nominal Dean of Caius was rendered a real one, *cum cura animarum*. Horsley also, on account of his controversial talents, was by his means seated on the Bishops' bench; but notwithstanding this, it is on record that he was unable to obtain for Dr Johnson such an increase of his pension as would have enabled him to endeavour to repair a broken constitution, by flying to the genial climate of Italy.

Edward Lord Thurlow died at Brighton in Sussex, on the 12th of September, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. He had three daughters by Miss Hervey, one of whom, Mrs Brown, who had married in opposition to his wish, was present at his demise.

He is succeeded in his Barony by Edward, now Lord Thurlow, the eldest son of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to Edward South Thurlow, M. A. one of the six prebendaries of Norwich.

Account of the AMERICAN *Settlement of* KENTUCKY.

From MICHAUX's *Travels.*

THE State of Kentucky is situated between 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ lat. and between 28° and 29° of long. Its boundaries are, to the N. W. the Ohio, for an extent of about seven hundred and sixty miles; to the E. Virginia, and to the S. the State of Tennessee. It is separated from Virginia by Sandy River, and the Laurel-hills, one of the principal chains of the Allegany Mountains. The extreme length of this State is about four hundred miles; and its greatest width nearly two hundred. This vast extent appears to rest upon a base of calcareous stone, covered by a stratum of vegetable mould, which varies in its composition, and is from several inches to ten and even fifteen feet thick. The limits of the immense stone-bank have not yet been accurately ascertained; but its thickness must be very considerable, from the appearance it exhibits at the rivers, the banks of which, particularly those of Kentucky, and Dick Rivers, rise in some parts perpendicularly to the height of three hundred feet, in which space nothing but this stone is perceptible. The soil of the Kentucky, though irregular, is not hilly, except in some few parts near the Ohio, and on the side of Virginia. Calcareous stone, and abundant mines of unexplored coal, are the only mineral substances observable. Iron mines are scarce, and, as far as I can recollect, one only is worked, which is by no means sufficient for the wants of the country.

In 1782, the number of inhabitants in Kentucky did not exceed three thousand; but in 1790, it amounted to one hundred thousand; and in the general census of 1800, it is computed at two hundred and twenty thousand. At the time of my journey to Lexington, in August, 1802, they calculated its population to amount to two hundred and fifty thousand; including about two thousand negro-slaves. Hence in this State, where perhaps there cannot be found ten individuals twenty-five years of age, who were born there, the number of inhabitants is already as great as in seven of the old States, while there are only two whose population is twice as numerous. This rapid increase might have been much greater, but for one particular circumstance, which prevents emigration to those districts: I allude to the difficulty of establishing claims to landed property: for of all the States of the Union, it is in this

this that such claims are most the subject of controversy. I never stopped at the house of a single inhabitant, who did not appear convinced of the validity of his own title, while he doubted that of his neighbour. Amongst the numerous causes which have produced this incredible confusion in property, the principal may be considered the ignorance of the land surveyors, or rather the difficulty they at first experienced in the pursuit of their operations. The continual state of war in which this country was then involved, often obliged them to suspend their labours to avoid being shot by the natives, who espied them in the woods. The danger they incurred was extreme; for it is well known, that a savage often goes fifty leagues to kill a single enemy; that he remains for several days together in a hollow tree to surprize him; and when he has succeeded he takes off his scalp, he returns with the same rapidity.—From this state of things it results, that not only the same lot has been measured several times over by different surveyors, but that it has often been divided by different lines, describing such and such portions of a lot to depend upon others adjacent; which in their turn have been subjected to the same misanplication with regard to others in their vicinity. In short, there are lots of a thousand acres, in which every hundred is the subject of contest. The *military rights* are, however, considered as more secure; but one remarkable circumstance is, that many of the inhabitants find a guarantee for their property in this confusion; for the law, being particularly favourable to agriculture, has decreed, that the clearing and amelioration of the land shall be reimbursed by the person who may succeed in ejecting the first occupier; and as the estimation, on account of the extreme scarcity of hands, is always made in favour of cultivators, it follows, that many people are not inclined to improve their possessions, lest they should sustain a considerable loss, and be in their turns expelled by others, who may attack them at a moment when they least expect it. This uncertainty, with respect to landed property, is an inexhaustible source of long and expensive lawsuits, by which the attornies gain considerable advantage.

The inhabitants of Kentucky, as has been already mentioned, almost all originally came from Virginia, and particularly from the most remote parts of the state, and, with the exception of the lawyers, physicians, and a few of the citizens, who have received an education suitable to their professions, in the towns on the Atlantic, they retain the manners of the Virginians. They carry a passion for gaming and spiritous liquors, to excess, and sanguinary quarrels are frequently the consequence. They meet often at the taverns, particularly during the sitting of the courts of justice, when they pass whole days in them. Horses and law-suits are the usual subjects of their conversation. When a traveller arrives, his horse is valued as soon as they can perceive him. If he stop they offer him a glass of whiskey, and a multitude of questions follow, such as, Where did you come from? Where are you going? What is your name? Where do you reside? Your profession? Have the inhabitants of the country you have passed through any fevers? &c. These questions, which are repeated a thousand times, in the course of a long journey, at length become tiresome; but, with a little address, it is easy to stop them. They have, however, no other motive for them but that curiosity so natural to persons living retired, in the midst of woods, and who scarcely ever see a stranger.—They are never influenced by suspicion; for, from whatever part of the world a stranger comes to the United

United States, he may enter all the sea ports and principal towns, remain in them, or travel, as long as he pleases, through every part of the country, without any public officer inquiring who he is, or what are his reasons for travelling.

The inhabitants of Kentucky are very willing to give strangers the information they require respecting the country in which they reside, and which they consider as the best part of the United States; as that in which the soil is most fertile, the climate most salubrious, and where all who have come to settle, were led by the love of liberty and independence. In their houses they are decent and hospitable; and, in the course of my journey, I preferred lodging with them, rather than in the taverns, where the accommodation is frequently worse and much dearer.

The women seldom interfere in the labours of the field: they remain at home, assiduously engaged with domestic cares, or employed in spinning hemp or cotton. This labour alone is considerable, for there are few houses in which there are not four or five children.

Among the different sects which exist in Kentucky, those of the Methodists and Anabaptists are the most numerous. The religious enthusiasm has, within the last seven or eight years, acquired a new degree of strength in those regions; for, independently of the Sundays, which are scrupulously observed, they meet, during the summer, in the course of the week, to hear sermons, which last for several days in succession. These meetings, which often consist of two or three thousand persons, who come from ten or twelve miles round, take place in the woods. Every person brings his own provisions, and they pass the night round fires. The ministers are very vehement in their discourses; and frequently, in the middle of their sermons, many of the congregation become frantic, and fall down, inspired, exclaiming, *Glory! Glory!* It is chiefly, however, among the women that these absurdities take place.—They are then taken from among the crowd, and put under a tree, where they lie supine for a long time, uttering deep groans.

At some of these assemblies as many as two hundred will fall in this manner, so that a number of others are required to help them. While I was at Lexington, I attended one of these meetings. The better-informed people differ from the opinion of the multitude with respect to this species of extacy; and thus they frequently draw upon themselves the appellation of *bad folks*. But this is the extent of their intolerance; for when they return from the sermon, religion seldom forms a subject of conversation. Although divided into different sects, they live in the greatest harmony, and when an alliance is projected between families, difference of religion never causes any impediment: the husband and wife follow the worship they approve; as do their children, when they have arrived at maturity, without the least opposition from their parents.

Throughout the Western Country, the children are punctually sent to school, to learn reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic.—These schools are supported at the expence of the inhabitants, who procure masters as soon as the population and their means enable them: it is therefore very uncommon to meet with an American who is unable to read and write. On the Ohio, and in the Barrens, however, where the settlements are very widely dispersed, the inhabitants have not yet been able to procure this advantage.

Scottish Review.

I. Account of the Life and Writings, of the late Dr Beattie, by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.; l. p. 5l. 5s.

(Concluded from p. 767.)

HAVING brought down the narrative to the establishment of Dr Beattie's literary reputation, we shall now look back to some domestic occurrences, which were omitted in their proper place.

In 1767, he was married to Miss Mary Dun, daughter of Dr Dun, rector of the grammar school, in Aberdeen. This lady is said to have possessed a variety of accomplishments, which were peculiarly calculated to render her agreeable to Dr Beattie. The connection, however, was productive of much unhappiness. Mrs Beattie had inherited from her mother a tendency to a fatal disorder, which, says our author, "tho' it did not for a considerable time break out into open insanity, shewed itself in caprices that embittered every hour of his life, till, at last, it unquestionably contributed to bring him to his grave."

In a letter to Dr Blacklock he thus describes his feelings on the birth of his first son:

You ask me, what are my feelings? Perhaps I shall be in a better condition to answer that question afterwards than now. He is always near me, and never has had any illness; and you know, that adversity is the only true touchstone of affection. I find my imagination recoils from the idea of such adversity as would bring my affection to the test. To tell the truth, I am at no great pains to obtrude that idea on my fancy; evils come soon enough, we need not anticipate them. At present, however, I feel enough to convince me experimentally of what I have proved from the principles of reason in my essay, that this storgy is something entirely different from that affection we feel towards dependants, as well as from that which arises from a habit of long acquaintance. P. 137.

Soon after the publication of his two first works, Dr Beattie twice visited London, where he met with the most distinguished reception from persons the most conspicuous for rank and literature. Mrs Montague, Lord Lyttleton, Dr Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds were among his particular friends. Both their Majesties honoured him with particular marks of approbation.—His friends in power were anxious that something should be done for his fortune, and after several plans had been started, the king at length determined to give him a pension of 200l. a year. The Queen had previously expressed an intention of making him a present, which however he declined, on account of his expectations from the King. Dr Beattie had also the honour of a private interview for upwards of an hour, with the King and Queen, with which he appears to have been highly gratified. We shall give, from his own journal, a transcript of some part of this interesting conversation.

We had much conversation on moral subjects; from which both their Majesties let it appear, that they were warm friends to christianity; and so little inclined to infidelity, that they could hardly believe that any thinking man could really be an atheist, unless he could bring himself to believe that he made himself; a thought which pleased the King exceedingly; and he repeated it several times to the Queen. He asked, whether any thing had been written against me. I spoke of the late pamphlet, of which I gave an account, telling him, that I never had met with any man who had read it, except one Quaker. This brought on some discourse about the Quakers, whose moderation, and mild behaviour, the King and Queen commended. I was asked many questions about the Scots universities, the revenues of the Scots clergy, their mode of praying and preaching, the medical college of Edinburgh, Dr Gregory, (of whom I gave a particular character) and

and Dr Cullen, the length of our vacation at Aberdeen, and the closeness of our attendance during the winter, the number of students that attend my lectures, my mode of lecturing, whether from notes, or completely written lectures; about Mr Hume, and Dr Robertson, and Lord Kinnoull, and the Archbishop of York, &c. &c. &c. His Majesty asked what I thought of my new acquaintance, Lord Dartmouth? I said, there was something in his air and manner, which I thought not only agreeable, but enchanting, and that he seemed to me to be one of the best of men; a sentiment in which both their Majesties heartily joined. "They say "that Lord Dartmouth is an enthusiast," said the King, "but surely he says "nothing on the subject of religion, "but what every christian may and "ought to say." He asked, whether I did not think the English language on the decline at present? I answered in the affirmative; and the King agreed, and named the "Spectator" as one of the best standards of the language. When I told him that the Scots clergy sometimes prayed a quarter or even half-an hour, at a time, he asked whether that did not lead them into repetitions? I said, it often did. "That," said he, "I don't like in prayers; and "excellent as our liturgy is, I think it "somewhat faulty in that respect."— "Your Majesty knows," said I, "that "three services are joined in one, in the "ordinary church-service, which is one "cause of those repetitions." "True," he replied, "and that circumstance al-"so makes the service too long." From this, he took occasion to speak of the composition of the church-liturgy; on which he very justly bestowed the highest commendation. "Observe," his Majesty said, "how flat those occasional "prayers are that are now composed, in "comparison with the old ones." When I mentioned the smallness of the church-livings in Scotland, he said, "he won-"dered how men of liberal education "would chuse to become clergymen "there," and asked, "whether in the re-"mote parts of the country, the clergy, "in general, were not very ignorant?" "I answered, No, for that education "was very cheap in Scotland, and that "the clergy, in general, were men of "good sense, and competent learning." P. 270.

In 1773, the chair of natural philosophy having become vacant by the death of Dr Russel, a proposal was made to Dr Beattie to remove to the university of Edinburgh; Dr Ferguson, who had formerly filled that chair, being willing to resume it, and to leave vacant for him that of moral philosophy. His friends in Edinburgh urged him a good deal to accept this offer. He gives a number of reasons for declining it, particularly his knowledge, that there were in Edinburgh a number of persons by whom he was viewed with an unfavourable eye, on account of his opposition to Mr Hume. He strenuously denies, however, his being under any fear of these persons; but, says he, "I am so great a lover of peace, and so willing to think well of all my neighbours, that I do not wish to be connected even with one person who dislikes me." Neither will he admit, that he is less useful at Aberdeen than he could be in the metropolis. He gives the following account of his academical employment in the former place:

My lectures are not confined to my own class. I do what no other professor here ever did, and what no professor in any other part of Great Britain can do; I admit, together with my own students in moral philosophy, all the divinity students of two universities, who are willing to attend me; and I have often a very crowded auditory; and I receive fees from nobody, but from such of my own private class as are able to pay them. Nobody ever asked me to do this, and nobody thanks me for it, except the young men themselves; and yet, in all this there is so little merit, it being as easy for me to lecture to a hundred as to thirty, that I should not have thought it worth mentioning, except with a view to obviate an objection, that seems to be implied in some things, that have been thrown out at this time. P. 315.

He concludes with expressing a conviction that a continuance in his pre-

present station will be more for the comfort of himself and family, and will leave him more leisure for his literary undertakings.

Shortly after, the Bishop of Winchester, through the channel of Dr Porteous, made Dr Beattie an offer of a living in the church of England, which was worth 500l. a year. His answer to this offer gives a striking view of the purity and scrupulous disinterestedness of his character. He begins with stating, that if he were to become a clergyman, he would prefer the church of England, and that he had often felt a disposition to enter into that profession. He then states, as follows, his reasons for declining the offer.

"I wrote "the Essay on Truth," with the certain prospect of raising many enemies, with very faint hopes of attracting the public attention, and without any views of advancing my fortune. I published it, however, because I thought it might probably do a little good, by bringing to nought, or at least lessening the reputation of, that wretched system of sceptical philosophy, which had made a most alarming progress, and done incredible mischief to this country. My enemies have been at great pains to represent my views in that publication, as very different: and that my principal, or only motive was, to make a book, and if possible, to raise myself higher in the world. So that if I were now to accept preferment in the church, I should be apprehensive, that I might strengthen the hands of the gainsayer, and give the world some ground to believe, that my love of truth was not quite so ardent, or so pure, as I had pretended.

"Besides, might it not have the appearance of levity and insincerity, and, by some, be construed into a want of principle, if I were at these years, (for I am now thirty-eight) to make such an important change in my way of life, and to quit, with no other *apparent* motive than that of bettering my circumstances, that church of which I have hitherto been a member? If my book has any tendency to do good, as I flatter myself it has, I would not for the wealth of the Indies do any thing to counteract that tendency; and I am afraid, that tendency might in some measure be counteracted, (at least in this country) if I were to give the adversary the least ground to charge me with inconsistency. It is true, that the force of my reasonings cannot be *really* affected by my character; truth is truth, whoever be the speaker: but even truth itself becomes less respectable, when spoken, or supposed to be spoken, by insincere lips.

"It has also been hinted to me, by several persons of very sound judgment, that what I have written, or may hereafter write, in favour of religion, has a chance of being more attended to, if I continue a layman, than if I were to become a clergyman. Nor am I without apprehensions, (though some of my friends think them ill-founded, that, from entering so late in life, and from so remote a province, into the Church of England, some degree of ungracefulness, particularly in pronunciation, might adhere to my performances in public, sufficient to render them less pleasing, and consequently less useful.

"Most of these reasons were repeatedly urged upon me, during my stay in England, last summer; and I freely own, that the more I consider them, the more weight they seem to have. And from the peculiar manner in which the King has been graciously pleased to distinguish me, and from other circumstances, I have some ground to presume, that it is his Majesty's pleasure, that I should continue where I am, and employ my leisure hours in prosecuting the studies I have begun. This I can find time to do more effectually in Scotland than in England, and in Aberdeen than in Edinburgh; which, by the bye, was one of my chief reasons for declining the Edinburgh professorship. The business of my professorship here is indeed toilsome: but I have, by fourteen years practice, made myself so much master of it, that it now requires little mental labour; and our long summer vacation, of seven months, leaves me at my own disposal, for the greatest and best part of the year; a situation favourable to literary projects, and now become necessary to my health. P. 360.

About

About this time, some letters passed between him and Dr Priestley on occasion of the attack made by the latter on the doctrines of his Essay on Truth. In his correspondence with this ingenious, but petulant adversary, Dr Beattie shews a great deal of candour and diginity. He had at first intended to answer, but this intention he appears, afterwards, to have dropt: "Dr Priestley, says he, having declared that he will answer whatever I may publish, in my own vindication; and being a man who loves bustle and bookmaking, he wishes above all things that I should give him a pretext for continuing the dispute. To silence him by force of argument, is, I know, impossible."

A long interval now elapses without any event of importance occurring in Dr Beattie's life, till the year 1786, when a proposal was made for the union of the two colleges of Aberdeen (those of King's and Marischal). The advantages of this measure seem to be extremely obvious. The two universities are at present quite distinct and separate establishments; and for many sciences there is a professor in both universities. Now one professor might be quite sufficient to teach all the students in any one science, while the salaries, which would be thus thrown vacant, might be employed in establishing new professorships, which do not at present exist in either. This proposal originated with the Marischal College, but was opposed by a great majority of the other, who urged, that as they were by much the best endowed, all the advantages of of the proposed arrangement would be on the side of their rivals. Our author hints, however, that this opposition might perhaps arise from the omission of some punctilio in the manner of bringing it forward. However, the King's College persisting in their opposition, the matter was of necessity dropped. Dr Beattie exerted himself a good deal in favour of the measure; but on finding it fruitless, he very properly did his utmost to heal any little animosities to which it might have given rise.

The concluding part of Dr Beattie's life was oppressed with misfortunes of peculiar severity. The most afflicting of these was the death of his eldest and favourite son. He had long bestowed peculiar attention on the education of this young man, whose talents and dispositions appear to have been extremely promising. On his coming to the age of twenty one, Dr Beattie made an application to have him appointed his assistant and successor, which (after a short delay on account of the business of the union, which was then agitated) was cordially agreed to by the university. Before he entered upon his office, however, symptoms of consumption made their appearance; and though he recovered so far as to be able to teach the class, a relapse soon took place, and his constitution gradually sunk, under the violence of his disease. Dr Beattie published a very interesting little volume, containing some of his select pieces, and a short sketch of his life. In a few years after, he lost his sister Mrs Valentine, and then his youngest and only surviving son, Montagu, to whom, after the death of his elder brother, he had devoted all his leisure. He gives a very affecting account of this last event in a letter to Dr Laing.

> His (Dr Campbell's) death was looked for, and by himself much desired. Montagu's came upon me in a different manner. His delirium, which was extremely violent, ended in a state of such apparent tranquillity, that I was congratulating myself on the danger being over, at the very time when Dr ***** came, and told me, in his own name, and in that of the other two physicians that attended Montagu, that he could not live many hours: this was at eleven

eleven at night, and he died at five next morning. I hope I am resigned, as my duty requires, and as I wish to be; but I have passed many a bitter hour, though on those occasions nobody sees me. I fear my reason is a little disordered, for I have sometimes thought of late, especially in a morning, that Montagu is not dead, though I seem to have a remembrance of a dream that he is. This you will say, what I myself believe, is a symptom not uncommon in cases similar to mine, and that I ought by all means to go from home as soon as I can. I will do so when the weather becomes tolerable. Inclination would draw me to Peterhead; but the intolerable road forbids it, and I believe I must go southward, where the roads are very good: at least I hear so.

"Being now childless, by the will of Providence, (in which I trust I acquiesce) I have made a new settlement in my small affairs; the only particular of which that needs to be mentioned at present is, that the organ, built by my eldest son and you, is now yours.

"I am much obliged to the kind friends who sympathise with me. Montagu was indeed very popular, wherever he went. His death was calm, resigned, and unaffectedly pious; he thought himself dying from the first attack of his illness. "I could wish," said he, "to live to be old, but am neither afraid nor unwilling to die."

Vol. II. P. 310.

His Biographer adds:

The death of his only surviving child completely unhinged the mind of Dr Beattie, the first symptom of which, ere many days had elapsed, was a temporary but almost total loss of memory respecting his son. Many times he could not recollect what had become of him; and after searching in every room of the house, he would say to his niece, Mrs Glennie, "You may think it strange, "but I must ask you if I have a son, and "where he is?" She then felt herself under the painful necessity of bringing to his recollection his son Montagu's sufferings, which always restored him to reason. And he would often, with many tears, express his thankfulness that he had no child, saying, "How "could I have borne to see their elegant minds mangled with madness *!" When he looked for the last time on the dead body of his son, he said, "I have now done with the world:" and he ever after seemed to act as if he thought so. For he never applied himself to any sort of study, and answered but few of the letters he received from the friends whom he most valued. Yet the receiving a letter from an old friend never failed to put him in spirits for the rest of the day. Music, which had been his great delight, he could not endure, after the death of his eldest son, to hear from others; and he disliked his own favourite violoncello. A few months before Montagu's death, he did begin to play a little by way of accompaniment when Montagu sung: but after he lost him, when he was prevailed on to touch the violoncello he was always discontented with his own performance, and at last seemed to be unhappy when he heard it. The only enjoyment he seemed to have was in books, and the society of a very few old friends. It is impossible to read the melancholy picture which he draws of his own situation, about this time, without dropping a tear of pity over the sorrows and the sufferings of so good a man, thus severely visited by affliction, who, at the same time, was bearing the rod of divine chastisement with the utmost patience and resignation. P. 307.

In the beginning of April 1799, Dr Beattie had a severe attack of the palsy, which he survived four years, but in the most melancholy condition. Repeated strokes at length deprived him altogether of the power of motion, till, on the 18th of Aug. 1803, he was happily relieved from his sufferings, in the sixty-eight year of his age.

He had early expressed a wish to be buried in the church yard of Lawrencekirk, whose situation he has beautifully described in his Minstrel. Afterwards, when he was in the habit of visiting Peterhead, he had fixed on a small retired spot, where he had

* Alluding, no doubt to their mother's melancholy situation.

had often said that he would wish to be interred. But a short time before his death, when Mrs Glennie, his niece, spoke to him on this subject, he replied, that "he would wish his body to be laid beside that of his two sons, rather than beside that of the greatest monarch upon earth." His remains were accordingly deposited in the church yard of St Nicholas, Aberdeen.

Sir William has concluded with a character of Dr Beattie, which seems to be written with a great degree of candour and impartiality, and without any undue partiality. We can afford to extract only a small part.

Throughout the whole course of his life, Dr Beattie was most exemplary in the discharge of the relative duties of a son, a brother, a husband, a father, and a friend. Of his conduct towards his unhappy wife, it is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation. It has already been mentioned that Mrs Beattie had the misfortune to inherit, from her mother, that most dreadful of all human ills, a distempered imagination, which, in a very few years after their marriage, showed itself in caprice and folly, that embittered every hour of his life, while he strove at first to conceal her disorder from the world, and if possible, as he has been heard to say, to conceal it even from himself; till at last from whim, and caprice, and melancholy, it broke out into downright insanity, which rendered her seclusion from society absolutely necessary. During every stage of her illness, he watched and cherished her with the utmost tenderness and care; using every means at first, that medicine could furnish for her recovery, and afterwards, when her condition was found to be perfectly hopeless, procuring for her every accommodation and comfort that could tend to alleviate her sufferings *. When I reflect on the many sleepless nights and anxious days, which he experienced from Mrs Beattie's malady, and think of the unwearied and unremitting attention he paid to her during so great a number of years, in that sad situation, his character is exalted in my mind to a degree which may be equalled, but I am sure never can be excelled, and makes the fame of the poet and the philosopher fade from my remembrance.

The strictness and regularity of Dr Beattie's piety was shown, not merely by a regular attendance, while his health permitted, on the public ordinances of religion, but by the more certain and unequivocal testimony of private devotion. I have been informed by his niece, Mrs Glennie, that after he had retired at night to his chamber, she frequently overheard his voice rendered audible in the ardour of prayer. And she has also told me, that even throughout the day, when she knew his spirit to be more than usually depressed, while he thought himself alone, she could occasionally perceive that he was offering up his orisons to Heaven with the utmost fervour. His pious resignation to the Divine Will, under some of the hardest trials that "flesh is heir to," was indeed but too severely proved during the greatest part of his life; but it is consoling to know, that it was not tried in vain.

Great tenderness of heart, and the keenest sensibility of soul, qualities very frequently the concomitants of genius, were eminently conspicuous in the character of Dr Beattie. They rendered him "tremblingly alive" to the sorrows and sufferings of others, and produced in him the warmest emotions of friendship, with an earnest desire to perform every service in his power to all within his reach.

Vol. II. P. 333.

We meant to have concluded with suggesting a few retrenchments which might have been made with advantage, particularly in the notices of the different eminent characters mentioned

* Of this last part of Dr Beattie's conduct, I am fully able to speak from my own personal knowledge; as, during several years, I had the sole charge of her and her concerns, while she resided at no great distance from Edinburgh. She still survives him in the same melancholy condition.

tioned in the course of the work, most of whom were already quite familiar to English readers. But this is unhappily rendered superfluous by the melancholy event which has occurred since our first sitting down to write this article. The author survives no longer, either to enjoy the success of his work, or to bestow on it any farther improvement. The last paragraph, in which he anticipates this mournful event, must, at the present moment, be read with peculiar interest; and if it cannot claim the praise of eloquence, it certainly displays excellencies of an higher kind.

On thus reviewing the long period of forty years that have elapsed since the commencement of our intimacy, it is impossible for me not to be deeply affected, by the reflection, that of the numerous friends with whom he and I were wont to associate, at the period of our earliest acquaintance, all, I think, except three, have already paid their debt to nature; and that in no long time (how soon is known only to HIM, the great Disposer of all events) my gray-hairs shall sink into the grave, and I also shall be numbered with those who have been. May a situation so awful make its due impression on my mind! and may it be my earnest endeavour to employ that short portion of life which yet remains to me, in such a manner, as that when that last dread hour shall come, in which my soul shall be required of me, I may look forward with trembling hope to a happy immortality, through the merits and mediation of our ever-blessed Redeemer.

Vol. II. P. 342.

II. Miscellanies in prose and verse, by Alex. Molleson. 12mo. 221 pp. (Glasgow.)

MR MOLLESON seems here to have collected all the pieces, both in prose and verse, which he had written on different occasions. We have read many of them with very considerable pleasure; for though the style is somewhat juvenile and eccentric, it often displays considerable elegance, and is marked by a spirit of benevolence, and a not unpleasing enthusiasm. The most considerable is entitled "Melody the Soul of Music," which has been long before the public, and has in general been favourably animadverted upon, as appears by a long list of criticisms which the author has drawn out, somewhat whimsically, with observations of his own on the opposite page. There is also an essay on Intoxication, which gives a favourable view of the author's talents as a popular moralist. There are different proposals for charitable institutions in Glasgow, which prove his active benevolence. One is for spreading manufactures through the Highlands; another for relieving the poor under the storm of 1795; a third for supplying them with clothes.

The biographical account of Mr David Dale, which appeared in our Magazine, and for which we were chiefly indebted to Mr Molleson, will give an idea of the style of his prose composition.

A considerable proportion of this volume consists also of poetical pieces, which are of various merit. Mr Molleson sometimes fails in the quantity of his lines, and his humorous poems are not of the first excellence; but there are others which deserve a different character. Among these is his longest poem, entitled the "Sweets of Society," which appears to have been very popular, being now reprinted for the second time. The following passage may serve as a specimen.

Now sportive play delights the infant throng;
They jump, and roll, and lightly frisk along,
Check not severe their heartfelt social glee,
But cheer the scene, and let them sport with thee!

Age-

Agesilaus thus, tho' far renown'd,
His offspring pleased, and danc'd along the ground.
Thus more, their warm affection you will gain;
And filial love and rev'rence both retain.
Hence health, and strength, and blythe good humour grow;
And spirits volatile in channels flow.
These, when deprest, corrode the infant mind;
To brooding angry passions thus inclined.

Now springs the boy, on high, in soaring swing,
His shouting comrades form a wond'ring ring;
And gazing, while the hero mounts in air,
All eager strive, the envied seat to share.
Thus when Blanchard, in high aerial car,
Ascends in clouds, and views the earth afar,
The daring flight th' admiring people awes,
And, from ten thousand tongues, bursts loud applause.

Lo! serpent wreathes of puny tablets stand
In circ'lar order, rear'd by th' infant band;
Till one is struck; then with a clattering sound,
Swift curling each on each they fall around.
As, in the world of commerce, oft 'tis seen,
That splendid merchants, by misfortune keen
Decline; and, while they formidably fall,
Involve their friends in Ruin's fatal call.
One sinks apace, and quick, another goes,
Till circles round th' electric shock of woes. P. 163.

The following is still better, entitled,

THE EVENING OF THE YEAR.

STANZAS

Written at a Brother's residence near Panmure;—suggested by a walk there in the woods in Autumn, when the leaves were falling and the music of the groves was dying away, occasioning the idea of its being the Evening of the Year.—*Pitlivie, October* 1801.

NOW Nature drops her robes, at Autumn's close,
Panmure's majestic woods and walks among;
And calls her simple offspring to repose,
While solemn echoes swell her lulling song.

Soon will the gloomy night of Winter come;
And, raging, blast the beauties of the day,
Snatch the green relics of the songster's dome,
And deluge deep the weary trav'ller's way.

Yet not for ever lasts the dismal time—
At Spring's bright morning cheering beams arise;
The Greenwood joys, the balm-enliven-ed clime
Sends Music to our ears, and Beauty to our eyes.

Thus, Brother! when the storms of Woe approach,
Thus let us hope that Comfort shall appear,
As morning beams, tho' gloomy shades encroach,
As Spring revives the delug'd drooping year.

And thus in Life when comes the fated night—
The night that visits all beneath the sun,
May Heav'nly rays illume our raptur'd sight,
And shew the glorious prize, when this long race is run!

P. 195.

We should have given more extracts had our limits admitted; and upon the whole we would recommend this little volume, and its various contents, as capable of affording considerable amusement, not unmingled with instruction.

New Works Published in EDINBURGH.

A Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, with a view chiefly to objects of Natural

tural History, including also occasional remarks on the Inhabitants, their Husbandry and Fisheries. By Patrick Neill, A. M. Secretary to the Natural History Society of Edinburgh, 8vo. 5s.

A System of Chemistry. By J. Murray, Lecturer on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, Vol. I. and II. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Statement of facts relative to the appointment of a Professor by the College of Surgeons, 4d.

New Editions.

Mr Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 3d edition, 3 vols 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

——Lay of the Last Minstrel, 5th edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

——Sir Tristrem. 2d edit. 8vo. 12s.

——Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, 2d edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Swiss Emigrants, a Tale, 2d edition, 12mo. 4s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

WE have to notice, among the publications of this month, an interesting addition to the topography of the Scottish islands,—"A Tour through some of the islands of Orkney and Shetland," by Mr *P. Neill*. The journal of this Tour originally appeared in successive numbers of our Magazine from Nov. 1804 to July 1805. This journal is here republished, but very considerable additions are made to it, both in the form of Notes and of Appendix.

"The objects which I principally attended to, (says Mr Neill in his preface) "were those connected with "the study of Natural History, but "it was almost impossible not to "take some notice of the state of the "inhabitants of the Islands. The "freedom of my remarks, however, "on the unfortunate condition of "the common people in Shetland, "has brought upon me the censure "of certain of the landholders; "which they have, very unnecessarily, vented in unmeaning scurrility, both in newspapers and in "Grub street pamphlets. The mere "republication of the Tour will, to "the Public in general, be sufficient "for my vindication. Nothing, I "trust, will be perceived in it, but "the candid observations of a stranger on what he really saw; and I "cannot surely be condemned for "depicting the wretchedness of the "Shetlanders,—"*quæ ipse miserrima vidi*,"—when my only object "proves to be the melioration of "their condition. The greater part "of the Shetland tenants appeared "to me to be sunk into a state of "the most abject poverty and misery. I found them even without bread; without any kind of "food, in short, but fish and cabbage;—living, in many cases, under the same roof with their cattle, and scarcely in cleaner apartments;—their little agricultural "concerns entirely neglected, owing to the men being obliged to "be absent during summer at the "ling and tusk fishery. The reader will probably be not a little surprised to learn, that these "tenants, acting at one time as farmers, and at another as fishers, "after enduring, in the latter capacity, for many weeks, the greatest privations, and encountering "stormy seas in their open boats, "are not allowed to carry their "dear-bought cargoes to the best "market, but are compelled to deliver the whole into the storehouses of their landlords, at stipulated rates, below the market value! This statement has "never been controverted: and "this alone would justify me for "not having formed a very favourable opinion of the system of management adopted by the Shetland lairds. I shall only further

"state,

"state, that so slender are the advantages, if any, accruing to the "tenants from this fishery, that it "is, in general, an object of aversion to them; in so much, that "their agreements with their lairds "are accompanied with an obligation to fish, under the implied, "but well-understood penalties, of "dismissal, and consequent starvation, or of heavy and arbitrary "fines.

"During my excursions through the "Islands, I occasionally took notes, "and from these the Tour was "compiled: but as I then entertained no thoughts of publication, "my notes were very short and "incomplete. Indeed, I certainly "would not have appeared before "the public at all, had I not hoped "that the consequences of the discussion might eventually be beneficial to the remote and neglected "inhabitants of Shetland. It is my "earnest wish that their condition "should be scrupulously inquired "into by some of our public-spirited "and patriotic characters: satisfied "as I am, that from ingenuous investigation, and public discussion, "a change will result, favourable "not only to the emancipation and "happiness of the poor people, but "ultimately to the prosperity of the "landholders themselves."

In the Appendix, there will be found some valuable remarks on the Shetland Islands, and on the means of improving them, by Sir Alexander Seton of Preston, whom the author accompanied as a fellow traveller through several of those dreary wastes in 1804.———The mineralogist will find some interesting information respecting the mineral productions of Shetland, by Dr Traill of Tirlet in Orkney.—A list of plants indigenous to Orkney, supplementary to the catalogue contained in Dr Barry's History, and some remarks on the Birds found in the Islands, by Mr Neill himself, will interest and amuse the naturalist. These different, interesting, and curious papers, it may be proper to repeat, did not formerly appear in our Magazine, but are now published for the first time. The Notes contain some remarks on the importance of the Herring-fishery; and a particular account of the droves of small Whales which were, last year, stranded on the shores of Unst in Shetland. These notes, therefore, which are all likewise additional to what was formerly published, contain some valuable disquisitions, both on topics of curious research and of national importance. This work therefore will be found to contain a large fund of political, scientific, and economical information, respecting a part of the British empire which is less known than it deserves; and it will also afford amusement to most descriptions of readers.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

THE plan of the new Oxford Review is so far matured, that its appearance is announced for the first of January. We shall cite the sketch of its plan, as published by those concerned in its management:

1. The writers are gentlemen wholly unconnected with literary factions, or with the trading interests of publishers.

2. They have been induced to volunteer their services as guardians of literature, in consequence of the numerous abuses to which periodical criticism has lately been exposed in many of the existing reviews.

3. As resident members of the first university in the world, their easy access to literary authorities of every kind, their means of constant literary communication, and their other numerous local advantages, especially qualify them to undertake the office of censors of the public press.

4. Every book shall be reviewed according

cording to the professed object of its writer, and every writer shall be candidly judged according to his own principles.

5. Issuing from a seat of learning, which has always been justly regarded as the bulwark of the Church and State, this review will be steadfastly devoted to the interests of the established religion and government of the country.

6. Every book which appears in the British Empire, and which has been publicly advertised, or has been communicated to the editors, shall, without exception, be noticed in this review within three months after its appearance.

7. The reviewed works shall be classed systematically, under the general heads of literature to which they respectively belong.

8. Notices of foreign literature shall form a regular portion of every Number, and arrangements have been made by which they will be early and comprehensive.

Kotzebue has lately published at Berlin some volumes of Tales, Episodes, and Nouvellettes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear, in three volumes, corresponding with his various travels. This gentleman and M. Muller are understood to be the authors of the admired and spirited Manifesto of the King of Prussia.

Sir William Young, Bart, and M. P. has just completed an arrangement of facts and documents relative to the West India Islands, which he intends to publish under the title of The West India Common Place Book. This work will include all that it can be desirable to know relative to the commerce, produce, and other interests of the West India Islands.

Dr Cogan, of Bath, is preparing for the press an Ethical Treatise on the passions. The first part, which will appear in the course of the winter, will treat of the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; of the intellectual powers, as directories in the pursuit; and of the nature and sources of that well-being of which the human species is susceptible.

Mr Davis, author of Travels in America, has nearly ready for publication, in one volume octavo, Memoirs of the Life of Chatterton the Poet.

A new History of Jamaica will speedily make its appearance, written by a gentleman some time resident in that island. To give a more complete view of the present state of that valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants.

Mr Burney, the eminent conductor of the Naval Academy of Gosport, will publish, in a few days, two works calculated to increase that thirst for glory which has already rendered our navy invincible. One of them is a succinct account of the lives and actions of all illustrious admirals and commanders, to appear under the title of "Naval Heroes;" and the other is a complete historical view of the rise and progress of the navy to the present time, under the title of the "British Neptune."

Mr Thornton, who has resided many years in Turkey, is preparing for publication an Account of the Government, Religion, Manners, military and civil Establishments of that country.

Early in November will be published, in three large volumes, royal octavo, The Political Life, and Speeches at large, of the late Mr Pitt. The Life is composed from authentic documents, interspersed with his correspondence. His speeches in Parliament, as well as on other occasions, are given at length.

Mr Walpole, a relative of the celebrated writer of that name has just completed, under the title of Recollections, a biography of that distinguished statesman, Mr Fox. It will contain a great number of curious and interesting anecdotes, and will be comprised in the compass of a neat pocket volume.

Mr Dallas has a new romance in the press, under the title of The Knights.

Mr Barclay's new work on the Muscles may be shortly expected.

Mr Vetch is preparing a new work on Ophthalmia.

A second volume of Mr Manning's History of Surrey is in considerable forwardness, edited by Mr Bray, the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

A beautiful monument, to the memory of Schwartz, the German missionary, has been just finished by Mr Flaxman, in-

intended for India. The subject is a bas relief, representing the Rajah of Tanjore's last visit to the venerable priest while on the bed of death; it was chosen by the Rajah himself: one or two of the Rajah's ministers are represented as accompanying him, with three boys, in the foreground, belonging to the school which Schwartz superintended for many years.

A periodical work, published by M. Storch, and entitled, Russia under Alexander I. furnishes the following particulars:—In the German provinces of the Russian empire there are at present six printing establishments, three of which are in the government of Livonia, one in Courland, and two in Esthonia. These are, 1. The printing-house of the university of Dorpat, established in 1789 by M. Genzius, who, in 1802, had the title of printer to the university. Ever since its establishment, a political gazette has been printed there.—2. The printing-house of the crown and city at Riga, established as early as 1522. It has always enjoyed the privilege of printing all the church and school-books for that city: It may be considered as the mother of all the foreign printing-houses in Russia. Since the year 1785 it has belonged to Mr J. D. K. Muller. —3. The same city contains another printing-house, belonging to M. Hacker, established in 1777.—4. The printing-house of the government of Mittau, where there was probably one so far back as 1584. It is only of late years that it has become flourishing under the direction of M. Steffenhagen, who has conferred signal benefit on his country by circulating in it many excellent German and Lithuanian works.—5. The printing-office of the town and gymnasium of Reval, founded while the country belonged to Sweden. Its proprietor is M. Minuth, who publishes the only newspaper that appears at Reval.—6. Gressel's printing-office, established in the same town in 1802.—All these houses, especially that of Mittau, are furnished with a great quantity of types.

The new King of Holland has undertaken the presidency of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Haerlem, and in future its title is to be the "Royal Society of Haerlem."

The government of the kingdom of Italy has founded an annual competition for one heroic drama and two comic dramas, which are to be represented at the theatre *della Scala*. A prize of 60 sequins will be given to the author of the best heroic drama, and one of 40 sequins to each of those whose comic dramas shall be crowned.

The Corridor, leading to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, will be the finest in the world. From the present entrance to the Museum, to the place where the iron gate used to stand, the statues, busts, and basso-relievos, found in the different store-rooms of the Vatican, are now placing. The tablets on which the busts are fixed are composed of antique pieces of frieze and entablatures, and they rest upon pilars and fragments of columns which once embellished the edifices of ancient Rome. By means of this arrangement the Gallery will become of some utility to architecture, that important branch of the arts, unfortunately too much neglected in the museums of sovereigns and of the curious. From the place where the iron gate stood, to that where you descend to the lodges, persons are employed in encrusting the walls of the gallery with innumerable inscriptions of the Pagans and of the early Christians. The Chevalier Canova places the works of Art, and Cajetan Marini classes the inscriptions. The wall which formerly separated the lodges and the corridor is no longer in existence; the space which it occupied is transforming into a handsome vestibule, which will be ornamented with columns and other relics of antiquity.—Thus the whole length of one part of the lodges is added to that of the corridor, which increases it nearly 225 feet. It will afford a view truly magnificent and worthy of Rome. In the present vestibule of the Museum are seen several epitaphs on the Cornelian family, and the celebrated sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. Accordingly, throughout an extent of 1200 feet there will be a series of authentic monuments, both of art and science, of more than twelve centuries, commencing with the first Punic war. This Gallery, the largest in the world, will lead to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, or, to speak more correctly, that superb Gallery will form an integral part of an unrivalled whole,

ex-

exclusively dedicated to the arts and sciences.

At the distribution of prizes recently made by the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of Bruges, a medal was adjudged to a young man, who, though deprived by nature of the use of his hands, has nevertheless produced drawings admirable for their execution.

Poetry.

ELEGIAC STANZAS

On the Death of

DR GLOVER, A. P. H. M. P. P. S. E.

The Scene of these Stanzas is on the side of the CALTON HILL, where PITY is figured standing in a bending posture, pointing towards the BURYING GROUND.

TIME :—*The Evening.*

WHAT form is that, at evening's twilight hour,
Which, beck'ning to'ards thy rude and shapeless bier,
Calls forth the muse from love's seducing bower,
To shed the soft, the sadly-pleasing tear ?

'Tis Pity ! Glover ! wedded to thy shade ;
In sorrow shrouded with thy fun'ral pall,
That points to yonder spot, where thou art laid,
Her child, her friend, her kindred, and her all ! !

" To thee, she says, no living busts I'll raise :
" No glowing statues shall adorn thy shrine ;
" No cumbrous pomp of monumental praise,
" But Pity's softest incence shall be thine ! !

" For thee, the village virgins all shall grieve !
" With Spring's first flowers shall strew the tear-moist sod !
" And little loves shall never fail, at eve,
" To haunt the dearest grave they ever trod ! ! !

" Remembrance too shall ne'er desert the scene,
" (Thy cherished form unblotted from her breast ;)
" But mark the spot, where thy wept grave is seen,
" And whisper to thy gentle spirit—rest ! ! !

" Nor shall the partial muse withhold her care ;
" Her's be the task to hail thy spirit too :
" Her's to record thy humble praises there,
" Nor e'er to bid thy shade a last adieu ! !

" Whilst Pity, robed in sympathetic hue,
" To thee, meek, parted shade, for ever bound,
" Fix'd here, shall pay the sacred tribute due,
" And ever point to yon lamented ground ! ! !

JOHN M. ROCHE.

September 20th, 1806.

WINTER.

A DIRGE.

NOW summer is gone, and winter returning,
The air so late pure, now is clouded and chill,
On each fading tree the warblers sit mourning,
And cold is the streamlet that winds round the hill.

No more the gay woods with verdure adorned,
No more the green upland, with joy we survey,
Sweet summer departed, by every tongue mourned,
And winter approaching sad, sad thoughts convey.

No more with romantic thoughts fir'd, alas ! we
To yonder high hill near sweet Amond repair,
To view the ruffled, the wonderful sea,
And gaze with delight on the landscape so fair.

No more the gay lily appears at day's dawn,
Expanding its blossoms to catch the sun's ray ;
Stern winter stalks proudly across the wide lawn,
And summer flies conquer'd by ruthless decay.

These changes are man truly pictured I ween,
In his spring, like the birds, he is heedlessly gay,
Till hoary old age, and disease sharp and keen,
Tell him, like summer, he must soon fade away.

D. B.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

STATE PAPERS.

PREVIOUS to the commencement of hostilities, his Prussian Majesty issued a Declaration, or Manifesto, in which the violent and perfidious conduct of France to the whole Princes of Europe is represented in an able and convincing manner. The fatal course of policy hitherto followed by his Majesty must therefore be regretted. The opportunity which occurred last year, the most favourable perhaps that may ever offer, for compelling the common enemy to accede to honourable terms, was neglected, and Prussia supinely suffered Bonaparte to dictate the ruinous peace of Presburg. Had his Majesty acted at that critical period with one half of the energy now displayed, he would not now have to contend for the existence of his monarchy.

PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

"AS his Majesty the King of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his Majesty.

"The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular Government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace.—Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker States, friendly disposed Governments, or conquered or exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

"It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

"Peace, however, still continued upon the Continent. The German Empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war betwixt France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

"In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory in such a manner as to wound the honour of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

"The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian Republic. In spite of the most positive promises, did Napoleon place the Iron Crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France; Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound by a treaty with Russia, to put the King of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

"Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

"The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria in Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

"But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A Journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of Government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

"Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial

stantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system, which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

"Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

"It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first Power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces, had been able to shake the King's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which alone had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

"Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least, be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the Northern States; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the Electorate of Hanover.

"Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse Towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not by any means, for their interests, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his Majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His Majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

"The patience and sufferance of every other Court were exhausted sooner than that of his Majesty.—War again broke out on the Continent—the situation of the King, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burthen of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and, by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the King was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon.

"Who could have thought, that the very moment when the King had given to the French Government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the King the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the 3d of October in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Provincial Administration, and of his Majesty's Minister?

"This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued several years. The King declared to the French Government, that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances—He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

"His Majesty offered the allies to be the mediators in negociations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor

Emperor then was.—Scarcely had this Minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed; the misfortunes experienced by the Court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His Majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, made his own security and that of his neighbours his first object.

The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty, in which was stipulated on the one side, a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburgh; and on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least, for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and, if Napoleon had so pleased, a firm political Constitution. The results of the peace of Presburgh were a general misfortune to Europe; but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and, to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the Court of St Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage. The King therefore ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment so long as Hanover remained involved in a war in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been always faithful and happy, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers: all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy, while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia.

The King, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chance of an uncertain war, while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The King approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience; this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was in the power of France to reject the modifications under which the King had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this; for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship—she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his Majesty wished to reap the only advantages which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest his heart, she suddenly altered her language—the modifications added to the treaty of Vienna were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut her ports against the British flag in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.

The King at length was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Russian army had returned to its own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The King determined

mined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced, that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy, which proceeds without intermission from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just, the King fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this, but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited the two Courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her: and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the King was, that this alliance isolated his Majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes. But, not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, at length threw off the mask, and despising forms, which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights; three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded; also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established.—This truth arises not only from the nature of things—the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburgh had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria were guaranteed to him, consequently also the Imperial Crown of Germany and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic Constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other Princes, under the tutelage of France. But it is necessary to appeal to treaties to form a judgment of this extraordinary event. Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights, and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind.—To deprive Princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French Government—to abolish with a stroke of a pen a constitution of a thousand years duration, which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of Princes, which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessors only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution, without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested—or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German League—or Prussia, intimately interested in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved—No—wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes, but such an example in time of peace was never before given to the world.

The King commiserated the unfortunate Princes who suffered by these transactions, but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain, and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance, probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition, or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage as harsh and degrading as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises round them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and at last abhor their chains when they find they must be stained by the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the King in all his allied states. The existence of

of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers, for the King had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition for several years. This Prince had expected that his claims, secured by the stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian Republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his Majesty to the Prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the King could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before he had received from the Emperor a letter condoling with him, in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat.—Scarcely become a Sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the Abbeys of Essen, Werden, and Elten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded provinces. Great labour was employed in vain to give even a colour to this outrage. Wesel was to belong to the new Duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon—the King had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian Monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his policies; a pretence for demanding sacrifices in any contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interests. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisca and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three Abbeys.

In all political proceedings it was naturally taken for granted that the new states, formed by France, were states, in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the Cabinet of St Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation *the Great Empire* was invented, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left; yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The Emperor at length informed his Majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German Empire, and form a Confederation of the Rhine; and he recommended to the King to establish a similar Confederation in the North of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success, at the moment of the birth of any new project, to throw out a lure to those Courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such a project. The King adopted the idea of such a confederation; not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the accession of the Princes who had acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The King took measures to establish this league, but on other principles than those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the list of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the King to any measures which should be productive of advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other Princes should be received into this Confederation, should they desire it. In this manner all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time this Confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian Monarchy. And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately, it was made on a Prince, who knows not fear, and considers independence as the highest object of his ambition.

The French Minister at Cassel invited the

Elector

Elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true. Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, and the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour.—Prussia did nothing for her allies! Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the Elector by an enlargement of his territory.

This treachery was expressed towards an ally of Prussia, at the very moment when the King was advised to form an alliance of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark; endeavours were made to detach from him a power, whom family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his Majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the Elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the King, that Prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner, who was now to be robbed the third time; he still possessed the territory of Fulda. This was promised to the Elector; and it would have been given, had the Elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.

His Majesty saw the system of usurpation advancing every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming narrower drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him, for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the States of the Confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous Prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the King considered, whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English Ministry. In both these negociations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet for many months, the Cabinet of St Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark, that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the Court of St Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia—we now approach the moment which determined his Majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power, and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negociated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate. The King is in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact declared—declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purposes? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans—to treat Kings as Governors appointed by himself—to drag before military tribunals citizens only responsible to their own Governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign Sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published

lished writings in which the French Government, or at least its despotism, was attacked; and this at the time when that same Government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia and of her allies, till they, at length, took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knoblesdorf was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. Gen. Knoblesdorf had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the King's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience—were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all; it was insolently notified to the King's Minister, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as, in the other confederation, she had given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The King was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his Monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the King to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of Sovereigns renders a duty to themselves, even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the Minister of the Emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the King, by assurances of the friendly intentions of France—the *Publiciste* of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the King and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The King can treat slanders, that are merely abusive, with contempt; but when these slanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were,

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French Empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they shew how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His Majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily give that answer. The King can henceforth confide the safety and honour of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was, not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their tranquillity; for his cause is just. Never has

a Sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescension to the last limit that honour would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally he passed over in silence. The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised, animated with the constant hope that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refuses to acknowledge any limits, shall at length o'erleap itself.

The motives which induce his Majesty to take up arms are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick their independence and their glory: to rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honourable peace. The day on which he shall effect this will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning are in the disposal of the Supreme Wisdom. His Majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from unjust invectives. He leads to an honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud: and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honour, and who, fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his; and a Sovereign, who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the voice of his people; and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

Head Quarters, Erfurt, Oct. 9. 1806.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

"We, Alexander the First, by God's grace, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, declare and make known to all our faithful subjects, that, in our incessant care and solicitude for the welfare of the interior of our Empire, equally with its foreign relations, it has ever been our wish to establish them upon an immoveable basis, and to defend the State by such alliances as the situation of our country may require.

"With this view, we have thought proper, from the commencement of our reign, to remove every cause of misunderstanding, and, by a friendly conduct, to unite with those powers whose wise and moderate principles were consistent with their independence and the general tranquillity: the Most High blessed our wishes and endeavours, and at that period bestowed upon Europe a general peace.

"However, it did not consist with his inscrutable Providence to prolong the continuance of this order of things: War broke out again.

"But as our situation did not permit us to take any immediate part in the war, we never ceased to remain faithful to our allies; and to continue to wish and labour for peace and tranquility, consistently with the common welfare by every friendly interference in our power.

"But, notwithstanding this interference, the daily increase of the French power, the situation of our allies, threatened by its aggrandisement and unbounded ambition, compelled us to take an active part in this war. We took up arms, but we did not cease to wish for peace; and we also declared, in our ukase of September 1, 1805, that the object of our arming was to preserve the sacred inviolability of treaties, and to restore the general tranquillity. The misfortunes which attended the arms of our allies operated against the realization of our views; however, the principles upon which they were grounded remained unchanged. At the commencement of the present year, the French Government manifested an inclination approximating to peace: We accordingly issued orders to enter into discussions with them immediately.

"The restoration of a peace, consistent with the dignity and security of our empire, the advantage of our allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe, were laid down as the fundamental basis of those discussions. But, to our regret, the

the conditions of peace agreed to with France, by M. D'Oubril, were neither consistent with the dignity of our Empire, nor with the security of our allies.—We refused to ratify those conditions.

" But, at the same time, to afford a proof of the immutability of our principles, which, under various circumstances, had been ever directed to the same end, we at that time made known the conditions on which we were disposed to renew our negotiations with the French Government.

" The bases proposed by us are so moderate, that they cannot be rejected, without an open menace of the general safety; and they are so consistent with the advantage of every power concerned, that in case of their being accepted, a general peace must not only follow, but be confirmed to Europe upon the most permanent footing.

" Thus must peace, or the continuance of the war, be the consequence of these measures. We wish for peace; but if no lasting peace can be obtained, grounded upon mutual advantage, then it will be necessary, for the honour of the Russian name, the character of our engagements, and the general deliverance of Europe, to proceed to extremities, which, on these considerations, cannot but appear to us as absolutely indispensible.

" We are convinced that the providence of the Most High, who is the defender of truth, will assert with his strong arm the justice of our cause.

" We are convinced that each of our faithful subjects, animated with the love of their Country, impelled by a sense of honour, and surrounded by examples of patriotic zeal, will speedily unite their powerful efforts with our own, as soon as the safety of Russia, the voice of glory, and our command, shall call upon them to co-operate for the public good.

" In this firm reliance upon the help of God, and the zeal of our faithful subjects, we have thought it necessary to inform you beforehand of our views; and, in so doing, to afford you a new proof, that, in all our undertakings, we neither seek the extension of our territory, nor the fleeting glory of victories; but that it is our wish and endeavour to secure the general safety, the preservation of our allies, and the dignity of our Empire.

" Given at St Petersburgh, August 20. and in the sixth year of our Government.

" ANDRE BUDBERG."

BRITISH DECLARATION.

THE negociation in which his Majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects, and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his wishes than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burdensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquility is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French Government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the Continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct, in the recent discussions, has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French Government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his Majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty

jesty to afford a just foundation for negociation: It was therefore accepted, with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that, too, in points of so great importance, as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty, that unless the principles proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time, that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person entrusted by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negociation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a Minister sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his Majesty's Government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change, at its own will, the basis of the negociation with Great Britain, but violated in points, still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power, as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her Minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the German Empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such a conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negociation, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French Government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussions, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorised and separate treaty signed by his Minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's Minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate negociation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty still refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate,

rate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negociation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia enabled his Majesty to specify terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his Minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negociating was, after some objection, acceded to by France; terms were now offered to his Majesty, more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negociation; but these were still far short of what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his Minister to terminate the discussion, and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensibly required by the honour of his Crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause, to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts, which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make can be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that, with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

London Gazette, Oct. 21. 1806.

War on the Continent.

OUR previous intelligence decided the question of peace or war betwixt Prussia and France. Hostilities have commenced, and sorry we are to state, that the Prussian army has experienced defeats, equally rapid, and we fear nearly as decisive, as those which the Emperor of Austria suffered in the campaign of last year.

Of the battles which have taken place, the Prussian or German accounts, received by the Hamburgh mails, are extremely defective and unsatisfactory.

On the other hand, the French have adopted their old plan of issuing daily bulletins from the army, which are sent with the utmost speed to Paris and Holland for publication. These compositions (which are said to come from the pen of an under secretary of the French prime minister, Talleyrand, now Prince of Benevento, who accompanies Bonaparte,) present a most disgusting mass, in which the insolence of success is mixed with levity, and with all that coarseness and vulgarity, which so often form the prominent features of the characters of men raised by fortune from the lowest obscurity.

The bulletins received are of considerable length, and are 21 in number, the first dated Bamberg, Oct. 6. and the last Berlin, Oct. 28. the day after Bonaparte entered that capital. These singular publications can never be considered as historical documents of this most eventful campaign, as all the military intelligence they contain might have been stated in a very small compass. Bonaparte has devoted them to

quite

quite another purpose than that of giving a fair and intelligible account of the operations of his army. He employs them to misrepresent the feelings and sentiments of the Prussian nation, to insult the Queen, and to degrade the character of the King; and in doing this, he discovers an insolent triumph over misfortune, of which only a very vulgar and indelicate mind could be guilty.

The Prussian nobility and Generals are inveighed against with much virulence, in these strange rhapsodies; and the venerable and much respected Duke of Brunswick, is stated to have been in a frenzy, when he advised his Prussian Majesty to submit no longer to the perfidious and deceitful schemes of the unprincipled tyrant of Europe. The English nation too, as might be expected, come in for their share of abuse.—Lord Morpeth, who was sent to the King of Prussia on a special mission, is represented as the odious agent of the Court of London, come over to purchase the Prussian blood with the poisoned gold of England. "It is asked (says the bulletin,) what will England gain by all this?—She might have obtained an honourable peace, and restored tranquillity to the world.—She has acted otherwise—she has provoked the Emperor, and has conducted Prussia to her ruin.—But the time approaches when we may declare England in a state of continental blockade. Is it then with blood that the English hope to feed their commerce and re-animate their industry?—Great mischiefs may come upon England: Europe will attribute them to the loss of *that honest man and minister*, who wished to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the English people will one day deplore with *tears of blood*."

This is a very extraordinary compliment to the character of Mr Fox, who has been always esteemed an humane as well as an enlightened politician. Napoleon must suppose the people of Europe to be very credulous indeed, if he thinks he can persuade them to believe, that any English Minister of great and liberal ideas would have countenanced the ambitious policy of a man, whom only the atrocious deeds of a cruel assassin, and the treacherous machinations of an abandoned usurper, have been the means of elevating to, and preserving upon the throne he now occupies. For such is the character publicly expressed of this singular personage, in all the official declarations of Austria, Russia, and Sweden last year, and in the late manifesto of the King of Prussia. Whatever may be the military talents of Bonaparte, he is certainly indebted for all his wonderful success, to the skill, bravery, and perseverance of the native Generals of France, and who look to be rewarded with honours and principalities, in proportion as they have contributed to his elevation as their imperial chief.

The first intelligence of the commencement of hostilities on the 8th of Oct. was communicated by the Hamburgh papers. From these it appears, that the left wing of the Prussian army under Prince Hohenlohe had changed its position, leaving a small corps under General Tauenzein at Hoff. This corps was suddenly attacked on the flank by a strong division of the French, but the Prussian General effected his junction with Prince Hohenlohe, without loss.

On the 10th, the corps of Prince Hohenlohe advanced, for the purpose of attacking Soult's division, but was anticipated by that General, who, with 16,000 men, had penetrated through the Voigtland, in order, by a bold and rapid movement, to turn the Prussians, and burn their magazines at Naumburg.—Prince Louis Ferdinand, with the advanced guard, consisting of between five and six thousand men, was posted at the bridge of Saalfeldt, with directions to defend that pass, while Prince Hohenlohe made a movement on the road to Grafenthal, with a view to take the enemy in flank:—For nearly six hours Prince Louis resisted Soult's entire column, and at length repulsed it; when, flushed by his success, and too indiscreet valour, he abandoned his position in the pursuit of the enemy, and, while leading his brave troops, he fell by the fire of the sharp shooters, who covered the rear of the fugitives.—His body was penetrated by two bullets.—One of his adjutants, with a few followers, endeavoured to save it, but failed.—This Prince, who was in the 34th year of his age, was son of Prince Augustus Ferdinand, the brother of Frederick the Great. He was beloved by the army.

This

This enterprise, although brilliant in itself, defeated the plans of the Commander in Chief, the enemy having retired before he could come up with them.

The loss of the Prussians in this action was 1500 killed and wounded; that of the French is stated at 3500.

After the affair at Saalfeldt on the 10th, the Prussian General, Prince Hohenlohe, took a position between that town and Schleitz on the Saal; and on the 13th, the divisions of Bernadotte and Soult, under the immediate orders of the latter, advanced by Legenstein, with a view to turn his left flank. A desperate action ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss of six thousand men killed and wounded, and it is stated, fourteen thousand prisoners.—This corps was composed of the flower of the French army.

On the 15th, Count Schulemburgh, Governor of Berlin, caused a placard, to the following effect, to be posted on the Government House.

"Prince Hohenlohe has totally defeated General Soult.—General Ruchel too has defeated the left wing of the French.—The grand and decisive action with the centre will take place to-morrow."

The Queen of Prussia, on the 15th, sent to the Crown Prince a birth-day gift, accompanied by the following note: —"Cheer up, my boy, your father has been victorious!"

It is somewhat remarkable that no official accounts have been received from the Prussian army of this great victory; and altho' it is suppressed in the French bulletins, it may nevertheless be true. The reason given at Hamburgh was, that a French army had approached so near to that city about the 15th, as to be able to intercept the mails from Russia, Prussia, and all the north of Germany;—and that this interruption still continues. We must therefore have recourse to the French bulletins for the further details of these important military operations.

The four first give a detail of the movements of the army from the commencement of hostilities to the 13th; but of Prince Hohenlohe's reported victory on that day, no mention is made.—In the action in which Prince Louis fell, the Prussians did not maintain their position, but were obliged to retire before the greatly superior numbers of the enemy. But as these preliminary affairs seem to have been of little importance, and to have been attended with but small loss on either side, we shall pass over the four first bulletins.

The fifth bulletin contains the relation of the fatal battle of the 14th, which was fought near Jena. A great part of it consists of a detail of the several movements of the French troops to occupy the most advantageous positions, previous to the battle, and to defeat the manœuvres of the enemy, or pursue their own advantages. After describing the positions of the two armies, the bulletin thus proceeds:—

"The enemy's army, which had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog which obscured the morning should have cleared up, took up their arms.—An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Poesen. But this was already forestalled by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 men strong, placed themselves before the French army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies for two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun.—The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon shot. The left wing of the French army, supporting itself against the village of Averstadt and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau; the centre by Marshal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult.

"The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. The Emperor saw that the enemy was getting into motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lannes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with the right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse him, and

and in less than an hour the action was general.—Two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.

" Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder; the victory became ours at this moment.—The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.

" Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a move forwards. At that instant the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.

" They retrieved themselves for about an hour, but were cast into dreadful confusion at the moment when our divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave Cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, especially at the conclusion of the day, depended upon them, bore the Prussians down before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square; five of their battalions were put to the rout—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

" The result of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immense magazines and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than twenty Generals; among others several Lieutenants Generals; one is Lieut. General Schmettau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded.

" On our side we have only to lament the loss of General de Belli, and the wound of Brigade General Conroux. Among the killed are several Colonels and Officers of inferior note.

" The Prussian army has, in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. The King was forced to retreat across the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

" Our loss is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded.

" At one moment there was room for doubt; every mouth at once was filled with the universal cry of " *Long Live the Emperor!*" a sentiment which ran through every heart in the midst of the battle. The Emperor, seeing his wings threatened by the cavalry, set forward at full gallop to the spot to direct other manœuvres, and order a charge in front.

" Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange Fulda, Marshal Mollendorf, several other Generals, and a considerable number of the troops, are prisoners of war."

Such are the French accounts of this dreadful battle, in which there is manifestly much of exaggeration; but the complicated disasters of the Prussians, there is too much reason to fear, will not easily be retrieved.

The Hamburgh Papers give the following account of the battle:—

" The battle was fought on the high road between Naumburgh and Erfurt. The march of the French troops along the Saal towards Weissenfels and Naumburgh, had induced his Majesty to alter the position of his army, in order to prevent the enemy from advancing upon his rear. The head-quarters were removed from Blankenburgh thro' Weimar, to Averstadt, while General Ruchel advanced to occupy the position of Weimar. The attack was made at three in the morning of the 14th by the French, and the advance of the Prussian troops was prevented by some defiles which were in the possession of the enemy. Both sides fought with the greatest courage and animosity. The Duke of Brunswick was wounded in the face not dangerously, by a grape shot in the beginning of the action, while he was reconnoitring with a telescope. The

battle,

battle, however, was carried on with the greatest spirit. His Prussian Majesty led the troops in person, and had two horses shot under him.—Every Prussian General exposed himself to the greatest dangers, and the Prince of Orange Fulda distinguished himself in a most remarkable manner. The murderous fire of musquetry and grape-shot swept away whole ranks of warriors. The conflict lasted till five in the afternoon; and, according to information received, Marshal Ney's division of 12,000 men, coming up fresh, gave a decisive turn to the affair. The strength of the combined armies united is computed at 200,000 men."

"Part of the Prussian Army, about 7000 men, after the battle of Averstadt, threw themselves into Erfurt, under the command of Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange. Mollendorff, in his 80th year, shewed himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held by the great Frederick—He fought with the most heroic courage—he was wounded three times in the battle;—after his wounds had been dressed, he returned to the field and assumed the command of the army, which the Duke of Brunswick had been obliged to relinquish. At Erfurt, he was unable to resist the enemy's superior force, and was obliged to surrender on the 19th.—He and the Prince of Orange were liberated on their parole—the 7000 men were made prisoners and sent to the Rhine, but were rescued on their march by a Prussian detachment of about 500 men.—A Prussian Lieutenant, having heard that the 7000 men were under the escort of only 300 men, offered to rescue them, which he effected—he posted himself in a wood at Eichstadt, and when the enemy passed, he sallied out upon them, took the French, and released the Prussians, who returned to Eisenach, and made the French who were there prisoners—they then followed the route of the Prussian Army."

Of the battle of Averstadt we are without any Prussian official account; according to every private account, it must have been fought with unparalleled obstinacy. The musket ball by which the Duke of Brunswick was wounded, entered a little above the right eye, and came out near the inner corner of the left. He has lost the sight of his left eye, and can only discern a small glimmering of light with the right.—His Highness has arrived at Altona, and intends to visit Sweden or England.

One of the first results of this battle was, as might be expected, the withdrawing of Saxony from her alliance with Prussia. All the prisoners have been released; and Bonaparte, in granting her a Convention of Neutrality, broadly hinted, that if she would preserve her independence, she must join the Confederation of the Rhine. But, notwithstanding the recognition of the neutrality of Saxony, the footsteps of the French in that country are marked by devastation and cruelty. Weimar, the seat of the German Muses, Jena, Averstadt, Halle, Naumburgh, and other places, were given up to plunder, and afterwards partly burnt.

After the fatal battle of Averstadt, or Jena, on the 14th, the French head-quarters were successively advanced to Weimar, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Dessau, always considerably in the rear of the different divisions which had been sent in pursuit of the Prussians. Murat's division advanced by Halberstadt, and took possession of the territory of Brunswick. The Duke had requested that its neutrality might be acknowledged, but received an insolent refusal. The divisions of Soult and Ney pushed on to Magdeburg, which was invested on the 23d, and summoned to surrender. It is capable of sustaining a long siege, if the garrison is sufficently numerous to man the works, which is doubted. Soult, on his march, is stated to have taken 1200 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and from 200 to 300 waggons. The French centre division, under Bernadotte, advanced to Halle, whither Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg had brought up the Prussian reserve. Bernadotte attacked and defeated him, taking 5000 prisoners and 24 pieces of cannon. The right division of the French advanced to Leipzig, which it entered on the 18th. A proclamation was immediately issued, ordering all British merchandise in the city to be delivered up and confiscated, under pain of military execution. The Magistrates were also ordered to make a just declaration of the military magazines belonging

longing to Saxony and Prussia, as well of ammunition as of commerce. In the proclamation the merchants were informed, "that since the tyrants of the Seas (meaning England) will not respect any flag, it is the intention of the Emperor (meaning Napoleon) to seize every where their merchandise, and strictly to block them up in their own island." According to another account, however, the English goods were not seized, but a contribution of 1,000,000 dollars was accepted in lieu of them—for a good reason—they had been mostly previously removed. Davoust afterwards crossed the Elbe, and proceeded direct for Berlin, which city his advanced guard (15,000 men) entered on the 24th, under the command of General Hulin, the same who was the last year the French Commandant at Vienna.

While the different divisions of the French army were thus employed, the army of the north advanced, and took possession of the Prussian provinces in Westphalia, the principality of Osnaburgh, and the whole of the Friesland, in the name of the King of Holland, and it is believed that the Dutch territories will be extended to the Elbe. Hanover is entirely in the possession of the French, with the exception of the fortress of Hamelin, which, it appears, the Prussians are determined to defend, and have laid the environs under water.

The fifteenth bulletin contains a very curious article, entitled, "Copy of a Letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Prussia, and sent by Captain Montesquieu, at ten in the morning of the 13th October, to Prince Hohenlohe, who received it at four o'clock the same afternoon."—The bulletin adds, that it has been published, because it has been *greatly admired* in the Prussian army, among whom many copies have been circulated. This disgusting composition outdoes in effrontery and insolence all the insidious observations contained in these bulletins. Treachery, falsehood, assassination, and robbery, can never dishonour the name of Napoleon while he holds the sword of victory.

Letter to the King of Prussia.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

"I have only received, upon the 7th, your Majesty's letter of the 25th of September. I am sorry that you have been induced to sign a pamphlet of that kind. I only answer your Majesty's letter for the purpose of assuring you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majesty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and despise those who have been the authors of such a production. I received immediately afterwards the note of your Minister, dated the 1st of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true Knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majesty believe me, I have such a force, that all your Majesty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why should we shed so much blood? For what purpose is it? I shall use to your Majesty the same language that I used to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Austerlitz. May heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the same advice to bring you to the same result.

"I have been your friend for these six years. I do not wish to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your Councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics with which Europe is quite astonished, and errors in a military point of view, with which Europe will soon resound. If your Majesty had, in your note, demanded any thing that it was possible for me to grant, I should have granted it; you have asked what would be dishonour to me, and therefore you might be sure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why should we shed the blood of our subjects? I set no value upon a victory which is purchased by the lives of a number of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the chances of war, this language would be out of its place. Sir, *your Majesty will be conquered.* You will have compromised the peace of your life, and the existence of your subjects, without even the shadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner suitable

suitable to your rank: Your Majesty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a situation very different. Your Majesty has permitted yourself to use irritating expressions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me services. Well, then, I shall give you a proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to save your subjects from the ravages of war. It is hardly now begun, and you may finish it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Majesty shall listen to those frantic persons who, 14 years ago, wished to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offensive projects equally inconceivable, your Majesty will do an injury to your people that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sir, I have nothing to gain in a contest with your Majesty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing from you. The present war is a most impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that sensibility which naturally belongs to every Sovereign; but the present circumstances admit of no disguise.—I tell your Majesty what I think. Let your Majesty, moreover, permit me to tell you, that it is no great discovery to Europe to learn, that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike, as the states of your Majesty. I have not given you any real subject for war. Let your Majesty then order this swarm of malevolent and inconsiderate persons to be silent, with that respect that is due to your throne, and restore that tranquility that is due to yourself and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is desirous of never waging any wars that are not indispensible for the interest of my people, and of never shedding blood in a contest with Sovereigns, who have no *opposite interest to me, from industry, commerce, and political system.* I pray your Majesty to see in this letter only the desire I have to spare the effusion of human blood, and to save a nation, that, from its geographical position, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having listened too much to those momentary passions, which are so easily roused and appeased among all nations.

"Sir, my brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping.

"Your Majesty's good brother,

"NAPOLEON.

"*From my Imperial Camp at Gera, Oct.* 12. 1806.

Potsdam, Oct. 25.

The corps of Marshal Lannes arrived here on the 24th. The Emperor arrived at Potsdam yesterday, and entered the palace. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potsdam; he found the situation and the building very pleasant. He staid some time in the chamber of Frederick the Great, the hangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease.

The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are inclosed in a wooden coffin, covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded on the night of the 24th. Gen. Bertrand, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed a capitulation, which was accepted.

Charlottenburg, Oct. 27.

The Emperor left Potzdam at twelve o'clock, to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged Chasseloup, commandant of the engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work—the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole of the artillery. This fortification, upon the Spree, two miles from Berlin, is an incalculable advantage. In our hands, it would have sustained a siege of two months,

months after the trenches had been opened. The reason why the Prussian Commandant did not defend it was, because he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place in a manner disarmed.

To give an idea of the uncommon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian Monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a Provisional Government.

In the palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven years war; also the insignia of the Black Eagle.—The Emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions;" then pausing a little, he added, "I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover; I shall present them to the Governor of the Invalids; in that hotel they shall remain."

Charlotteaburg, October 27.

As the military movements are no longer uncertain, they are become still more interesting, by the contrivance of marches and manœuvres. The indefatigable Grand Duke of Berg was at Zehdenick on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with a brigade of light cavalry, under General Lasalle, while the division of dragoons under Generals Beaumont and Grouchy were marching to the same point.

The brigade under General Lasalle presented itself to the enemy, who opposed it with 6000 cavalry. This was the whole of the cavalry of the Prussian army that had escaped from Magdeburgh, forming the advanced guard of Prince Hohenloe's corps, directing their march towards Stettin.

At four in the afternoon, when both divisions of the cavalry had arrived, General Lasalle attacked the enemy with his usual intrepidity, which has always formed the character of the French hussars and yagers in the present war. The enemy's line, though formed three deep, was broken; they were pursued into the village of Zehdenick, and thrown into confusion in the defiles.—The Queen's regiment of dragoons endeavoured to recover themselves, but the dragoons of Grouchy's division soon shewed themselves, fell upon the enemy, and made dreadful havock among them. A part of these 6000 cavalry were driven into the morasses; 800 remained upon the field; 700 with their horses were made prisoners. The Colonel and a great number of officers of the Queen's regiment are included.—The colours of the regiment are taken.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

Yesterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city; he was attended by the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Marshals Davoust and Augereau. Marshal Lefevre headed the train with the Imperial footguards. The Emperor marched between the grenadiers and horse yagers, belonging to his lifeguard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the Palace, where he was received by the Grand Marshal Duroc. A vast concourse of people had assembled as spectators of this ceremony.

The whole of the Civil Administration, presented by General Hulin, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon his Majesty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head. This morning the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, resident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of his Majesty.

Afterwards his Majesty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Consistories. There are upwards of 12,000 French at Berlin, whose predecessors took refuge there, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants, and told them, that they had a just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges, and the exercise of their worship, should be secured to them. His Majesty advised them

them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the Sovereign. The Courts of Justice were presented. His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instructions as to the manner in which justice should be administered.

Count Van Neale coming into the hall of audience, the Emperor said to him, "Well, Sir, your ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your household better." (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter.) "The good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who excited it have left them, and are become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be *compelled to beg their bread.*"

The Emperor ordered, that twenty-four of the best burghers should be assembled at the Town house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burghers will be intrusted with the care of the city, and the management of the police.

The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt, "Do not appear in my presence, I have no need of your services: retire to your estates."

The Emperor gave audience to the Chancellor and the Ministers of the King of Prussia.

In giving instructions to the Civil Administration of the city, the Emperor said, "I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Prussia ceased to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's Ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged."

The Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo, are pursuing Prince Hohenlohe. After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zehdenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of provisions, and the dinners for the Prussian Generals and their troops ready dressed.

From what we can collect from the German accounts, the remains of the Prussian army, after the battle of Jena, were collected in two divisions, the one under the command of Prince Hohenlohe, estimated at 30,000 men; the other, of nearly an equal force, under the Dukes of Weimar and Brunswick Oels;—the object of both, of course, was to gain the Oder, and to interpose that river between them and their pursuers. The part of the Prussian army, under the Dukes of Weimar and Brunswick Oels, crossed the Elbe at Tangermunde and Sandau, on the 26th and 27th Oct. They were much incommoded in their march by the French, who had crossed at Dessau and Wittenberg on the 29th, and there are reports in the Hamburgh Papers of this part of the Prussian army having been beaten at Plauen and Gustrow, and that its retreat to the Oder having been found impracticable, it had withdrawn towards Swedish Pomerania.

The fortress of Magdeburg remains blockaded by the corps under General Ney. The fortress of Spandau surrendered to the French, by capitulation, on the 25th Oct.

The King and Queen of Prussia, according to some accounts, had retired behind the Vistula, but other accounts say that his Majesty was at Breslau, whither he had gone to meet the Russians, of whose motions we have no accurate accounts.

It is further stated on the authority of letters from the North of Germany that the Duke of Brunswick had been deposed by Bonaparte, and his title and territory given to Marshal Soult. This is all but confirmed. The reception which the Duke's request of protection for his States met with, leaves little room doubt of Bonaparte's intentions. After a torrent of insulting language to his officer, Napoleon signified—that "if the House of Brunswick lose the sovereignty of its ancestors, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars." The venerable Duke (he is now in his 72d year,) was at the date of the last accounts, very ill, and blind of both eyes. The court of Denmark, apprehensive of the resentment of Bonaparte, is said to have expressed a wish that he should leave Holstein, and it was supposed that he would seek an asylum in England.

M. Malraison, principally charged with

with all power in the Duchy of Brunswick, issued the following declaration on the 28th October: "In virtue of the orders which have been given to me, I have the honour to announce to you, that the country of Brunswick being now conquered by the arms of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, I am charged to take possession of it from this moment in the name of his said Majesty."

Another report is the march of a French force to take possession of Swedish Pomerania, and that the Swedish troops which were in Lauenburgh were in danger of being cut off. The French had got between them and Swedish Pomerania, and they were too few in number (not above 1400) to attempt to fight their way. It became necessary, therefore, that they should endeavour to effect their retreat by sea: Accordingly they entered Lubeck by force, with the intention of embarking for Stralsund, which has also been declared in a state of siege.

The Elector of Hesse, whose neutrality Bonaparte had recognised only eight days before the battle of Jena, has experienced just the same fate as if he had joined Prussia. War has been declared against him, upon what pretence we know not; and the French have taken possession of Cassel.

TURKEY.

Dispatches have been received from Mr Arbuthnot at Constantinople. They contain, we understand, the important information, that the Porte, under the influence of French councils, has been induced to dissolve its alliance with Russia. This renunciation of the policy, to the observance of which it is that the Porte owes its existence as a nation, cannot fail to terminate in a war between these two powers. It is indeed probable that it has already commenced; for, according to some accounts, the Grand Seignior, in the same breath, not only renounced his relations with Russia, but formally declared war against her. This event has not been unexpected by the Court of St Petersburgh. It has vigilantly marked the progress of the French ascendancy at Constantinople, and increased its armies on the Turkish frontier in proportion to the influence which France obtained in the Divan. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions which the Emperor Alexander is making to pull down the common enemy of the Continent, he has also an army assembled on the Confines of Moldavia, sufficient at least to restrain, if not to overwhelm, the Ottoman forces.

SPAIN.

Letters from Cadiz of the 25th Oct. state, that the Spanish Government had declared the country in danger, and it was resolved to raise an additional force of 150,000 men. Cadiz was to furnish 1000 infantry, or 500 cavalry. The reason assigned for this extraordinary measure was the momentary apprehension of an insurrection. Proclamations, it is said, were issued in profusion to confirm the wavering, and rouse all the dormant loyalty of the country. It is however suspected, that the danger of internal commotion was but the pretext for this act of valour, and that the Spanish Government had no greater fears than those excited by their allies the French.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MALTA.

A most dreadful accident happened at Malta on the 18th of July. About six o'clock in the morning, some artillerymen began to unload shells in the magazine of Barmola, opposite the Valetta, without taking the proper precautions. By some accident some of the combustible matter took fire, and communicating to the magazine, occasioned a tremendous explosion of 370 barrels of gun-powder, besides a quantity of shells. 14 gunners, 26 soldiers. (13 of which were Maltese,) and about 200 inhabitants, were either killed on the spot, or buried in the ruins of the adjoining fortifications and buildings, besides those wounded. A woman and child only were dug out alive. Besides the fortifications and military buildings, about fifty private houses were thrown down, or so much shaken that they will require to be rebuilt. No Officer of either the navy or army was killed or wounded. The shock was so great as to agitate the sea like an earthquake, for several miles round. A Mr Wodehouse, a wine-merchant, lost 250 pipes of fine Sicilian wine, which burst in his cellars by the violence of the concussion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SWEDEN.

The town of Udderwalla, in Sweden, about 50 miles from Gottenburgh, was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th of July. The following particulars of this ca-

calamitous event are given in a letter of the 1st August:—

"We are extremely sorry to apprize you of a dreadful fire here. Every house in the town is on fire—You may easily imagine the sensation here at such a moment—we would not believe it possible that the whole town could be consumed at a time. Some particulars are really shocking. Such a furious fire, we dare say, has hardly been heard of: the people worked with all imaginable courage, but the fire spreading rapidly, and being carried by the wind to different parts of the town, by which means it burnt at several points at a time, and the bridges across the canals likewise being burnt, the communication was totally cut off, and thus the people prevented from working with success. Some buildings, an English mile out of town, have been even burnt by fire, carried by the wind. In short, there are only four or five small buildings saved; all the town is gone, the church, iron wharf, deal-yard, with about 15,000 dozen boards, the tar-yard, rope-work, all—all are gone; and about 5000 people are now in the open air (without provisions) watching the poor remains of the moveables. A cargo of provisions has been sent by the merchants of Gottenburgh for the relief of the sufferers—but where to house them? We fear nearly every merchant at Udderwalla will be totally ruined by this accident—such an enormous quantity of goods are burnt."

Naval Intelligence.

Respecting the fleet under Admiral Guillamet, we have further intelligence. Capt. Hargood of the Belleisle, in a letter dated 15th Sept. off the Capes of Virginia, writes as follows:—

"Yesterday morning, being in company with his Majesty's ships Bellona and Melampus, endeavouring to fall in with Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, I discovered a line of battle ship to the leeward, under jury-masts, standing in for the Chesapeak, to which we immediately gave chace. On perceiving us, she bore up, and stood in for the land. At a quarter past eight observed she had taken the ground. Being then within one mile, I came to anchor in about five fathoms water, and immediately sent boats and took possession of her. She proved to be L'Impetueux of 74 guns, and 670 men, commanded by Monsieur Le Veyer Capitaine de Vaisseau, one of the squadron that had been cruizing under Rear-Admiral Willeaumez, having separated from him and four sail of the line more, with a frigate, during the heavy gale of the 18th and 19th ult. wherein she lost all her masts, bowsprit, and rudder, and otherwise much damaged. About noon, perceiving two suspicious vessels in the offing, I got under weigh with the Bellona, directing Capt. Poyntz of the Melampus to receive the crew, and set fire to her; which he completed before eight o'clock that evening."

The Cassard of 74 guns, one of Guillamet's fleet, has got into Brest, after being much damaged in the storm, but had taken a valuable ship from Liverpool bound to Buenos Ayres.

The Rose cutter, arrived from the Mediterranean, brings dispatches from Admiral Duckworth, whom she left off Carthagena, watching to prevent a junction of the ships at Toulon with those at Cadiz, which, to the number of twelve sail of the line, with 24,000 troops on board, were, it is said ready to sail, and no doubt for South America.

Under these circumstances, our readers will be pleased to hear, that the expedition under Col. Crawfurd, supposed to be also destined for South America, has at length sailed from Falmouth, Nov. 10. under convoy of four sail of the line, the Spencer, Captain, Ganges, and Theseus, two frigates, and smaller vessels, and having on board 180 artillery, 6th dragoon guards, 9th light dragoons, 5th, 36th, 45th, 88th, and 95th foot—in all about 5500 men. Long—too long, as the troops have been on board, we have the gratifying assurance that they are all in a very healthy state.

"We are concerned to announce several late instances of Shipwreck, of which the following have been attended with circumstances truly lamentable.

On the 13th Sept. 1805, the Æneas transport sailed from Portsmouth for Quebec, with three companies of the 100dth regt. on board, under the command of Major Bertram, and on the 23d October she was totally lost in the Gulph of St Lawrence. Of this melancholy catastrophe we have the following relation from one of the survivors.

"On the 23d October, at four o'clock

in

in the morning, the ship struck on the rocks, about a quarter of a mile off a small island near the Port-aux-Basques, to the eastward of Cape Ray. The strength of the wind at S. E. blowing in-shore, the weight of the waves dashing over the vessel, and her filling, made it evident that she would shortly go to pieces. On attempting to lower the long boat, it was carried away, and on this occasion Major Bertram, the Commanding Officer, had his arm broke, and was carried overboard with the boat, and perished. Several who attempted to swim on shore, perished in the sight of their comrades. Nothing, therefore, could be done by those who still remained on board, (and whose numbers were diminishing every minute, by being washed overboard), but to commit themselves to the will of Providence, and await the awful moment of the breaking up of the vessel. This took place about eight o'clock; at that time there remained little more than 50 or 60 persons on board. Thirty-four of these, principally from the quarter-deck, got on shore on pieces of the wreck, to the small island already mentioned, which was but ten yards from the main land, to which they crossed on a raft. Their situation was then, however, but little less desperate than before they reached the shore. Shortly after the vessel broke up, the wind changed to N. W.; their hopes of provisions being driven on shore, were by that means entirely destroyed. What provisions they had, when equally divided, amounted to about a pound of pork, and a few biscuits each; the shore, at that time of the year, seldom or never visited; the country barren and uninhabited; and the most inclement season approaching. The whole of those who got on shore (amongst whom were Lieut. Dawson and Ensign Falkner), excepting three, of which the informant was one, struck into the woods. The three just mentioned remained four days on the beach, when they were fallen in with by a hunter, of the name of Michael Gillam, who, it appears, had occupied a fishing post near where the vessel was wrecked, in summer, but now had retired to the woods, where he was hutted for the winter. By this man they were treated with the greatest humanity, and taken to his habitation, where they remained in company with two of the party who struck into the woods, whom this man had also discovered and brought in, till the spring, when he conducted them to Fortune Bay, where they embarked for Quebec.

"Accounts had been received of the escape of two sailors of the large party which struck into the woods. The rest, it is feared, have all perished. The total number of souls on board the vessel was about 247, thirty or forty of whom were women and children.

"The names of the persons known to be saved are Edward Cornwall, corporal, James M'Garnie, John Crosier, John M'Dermond, and James M'Kennah, privates 100th regiment; Daniel Denovan, and Thomas Robertson, sailors.

"The following are the names of the Officers who were on board: Major Bertram, Captains Enright and Sherard, Lieut. Dawson, Ensigns Falkner, Cooper, and Ormsby, and Assistant Surgeon W. Hendrick, all of the 100th regiment."

On the 14th of Sept. the King George Liverpool packet, Captain Walker, bound from Parkgate to Dublin, sailed from Parkgate at twelve o'clock at night, and in two hours after, she struck on the Salisbury bank, and was totally lost. She had 110 passengers on board, mostly Irish harvestmen returning to their own country, besides her crew, all of whom unfortunately perished, except four men and a poor Irish boy, who got into the boat, which drifted by the tide into Parkgate in the morning.

The Glasgow Packet, Moses Johnston master, sailed from Leith on Sunday, the 16th Nov. at five o'clock in the evening, with 21 passengers on board. At two o'clock next morning, she struck upon a sunk rock outside the Fern Islands; the water immediately rushed in: Seeing there was no possibility of saving the ship, the Captain ordered the boat to be got out, and two men to get her to the lee-bow, to save the women, if possible; but the wind and sea being so strong, and the rings with which the boat was made fast giving way, she drifted off, and the men could not regain the ship: they therefore rowed to land, and saved themselves. The stern boat was stove in pieces. The ship being now full of water, the sea made a fair

passage

passage over her; guns were fired so long as the vessel was above water; there being no appearance of any assistance, every one had to catch the rigging, or any place where they could hold themselves fast—They continued in this state till day-light, when five of the passengers were missing.

At this time three Holy Island boats appeared, but could not come nearer the vessel than twenty yards, the sea running so high; they were called to heave their fishing lines on board, which the Captain fastened round the passengers, who then threw themselves into the sea, and were drawn by the fishermen into their boats. Captain Johnston was the last that got off the wreck, except a man, his wife, and child, who could not be got at; they, however, a little after, were got out. Other three passengers, and one of the ship's servants, were lost after day-light, and before any person left the ship, the rest got safe on one of the Islands. The vessel remained all day on the rock, and went to pieces during the night. Only a very small part of the cargo is saved.

Captain Leslie and Captain Campbell, of the 91st Regiment, two of the passengers, are among the saved. Owing to some cause, the Life-boat at Holy Island was not brought forward, or, it is supposed, the whole might have been saved.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 2d Oct. the Lavinia of Dundee, Francis Drummond master, with a cargo of hemp, &c. from Riga for London, went on shore about a mile and a half to the eastward of Crail. The sea running very high, and covering the vessel every moment, the crew, Captain excepted, for safety took to the rigging, and remained in that perilous situation till eleven o'clock next forenoon, when they were taken ashore. About six o'clock in the morning the crew saw the master washed from the deck, and drowned. The cargo has been mostly all got ashore, although the vessel is completely broke up. The hemp is all in a damaged state, but, notwithstanding, sold to very good account. Great praise is due to the Gentlemen of the town of Crail and its vicinity, for their prompt and zealous exertions in collecting the inhabitants, and saving as much as possible from the wreck.

The Camilla, Foreman, of Dundee, from Petersburgh, was lost on the 28th October on Iceland Reef. She was upset in a heavy gale of wind, and both her masts broken; at the same time three of the crew were washed overboard, and drowned; the rest remained five days upon the wreck, from which they were taken by a Swedish vessel, and carried to Gottenburgh.

In the end of October, the Mars, Caithness, of Dundee, from Riga to London, was put into Christiansand in great distress, having, during a very hard gale, shifted her cargo, lost her boats, with almost every thing else upon deck, had her hatches burst open, and the vessel very much strained and damaged in the hull. The mate and a seaman were, at the same time, washed overboard, and drowned.—The vessel being on her beam ends, the main topmast was cut away, with the topsail and rigging; and after five days of great hardship, the remaining part of the crew got her into Christiansand.

The brig Unity of Teignmouth, Stephen Burn master, from London to Belfast with cotton, &c. was wrecked on the 3d Nov. in Ardmenish Bay, Island of Jura. The Captain having applied to Mr Campbell of Jura, he immediately sent his overseer, with boats and every necessary assistance, by which means 326 bags of cotton, and some other articles, have been saved and secured in his storehouses, in the small isles of Jura, but it is feared in a damaged state. While the cargo was discharging the Captain and crew absconded from the Island under very suspicious circumstances. Mr Campbell ordered a survey of the vessel to be made by some Shipmasters and Carpenters, who reported, that they thought the vessel might be got off with litle damage.

On Tuesday, Aug. 19. an alarm of fire was given on board the Dover of 44 guns, which had been prepared as a floating barrack for the Woolwich division of marines, and in about an hour after she was in flames from stem to stern.—There were on board about 120 men, 50 women, and 25 children. The scene was extremely distressing. Men were seen dragging their wives out of the port holes, while mothers were heard screaming for their children; others, half burnt, were seen leaping from the

the ship to the shore. All, however, got safe on shore, but one man, returning to save something, unfortunately perished. The Dover was burnt to the water's edge.

Domestic Intelligence.

A few days since, a meeting of the Sierra Leone Company took place at the New London Tavern, in Cheapside, Mr Thornton in the Chair; when the Hon. Gentleman read a report of the state of the Company to the Meeting.—It concluded with observing, that, in consequence of one of the objects for which the Company had been formed, viz. the Abolition of the Slave Trade, being in a fair train of accomplishment; the Company being considerably in debt, and their expences unavoidably increasing; the Governors, therefore, recommended the giving up the colony to Gove nment. On the 20th Nov. Mr Thornton attended a Committee of the Privy Council, and made an offer of the Company's Charter. Mr Thornton received for answer, that the offer should be laid before his Majesty. It is supposed some difficulty will arise, on account of the Company wishing to retain some power in the Colony, although they give up the Charter.

Diving Bell.—By means of this ingenious contrivance, a Mr Braithwaite has been so successful as to recover, in the months of June and July last, the whole specie from the Abergavenny Indiaman, which was lost off Portland in Feb. 1805. He was down frequently at the rate of six hours a-day. The specie was contained in 60 boxes of dollars, and amounted to 24,000 l. A great number of valuable articles have also been recovered. A Mrs Bennet of Colchester had the courage to descend in the machine on one occasion, and remained forty minutes. She has since obtained the appellation of the *Diving Belle*.

At Lancaster assizes, in August last, five persons were tried for an unnatural crime, and capitally convicted, viz.—Isaac Hitchins, Joseph Holland, John Powell, Thomas Rix, and Samuel Stockton. Sixteen others were to be tried for the same offence at next assizes, but six of them have been admitted King's evidence. These persons pretended to hold a Mason Lodge, and took a house to carry on their diabolical purposes at Warrington. They were almost all young men of fortune.—Hitchins was worth L. 60,000. Holland possessed a fortune of L. 2000 a-year. The agitation of this *poor* man, when sentence was pronounced, was shocking in the extreme. He wrung his hands, beat his bosom and forehead, and shewed all the symptoms of the utmost extremity of despair. A rich Lancashire attorney, worth L. 40,000, implicated in the same crime, has absconded. On Saturday Sept. 13th, three of these unhappy men (Powell, Holland, and Stockton,) were executed on the drop behind Lancaster castle, alongst with two others for forgery, and one for a rape, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. Hitchins and Rix were executed at the same place on the 27th of Sept. They all demeaned themselves in a manner becoming their awful situation.

Ireland.

On Tuesday Nov. 4. a most daring attempt was made to rob the house of Mr Jones, Patentee of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Mr J. having had notice of the intended attack, had procured an officer and nine men of the Tipperary Militia, who were stationed in an upper room. About ten o'clock, one of the company going to the hall door, five armed villains rushed by him towards the parlour, where the foremost of them discharged a pistol, and wounded the Officer severely in the shoulder; the shot was instantly returned, and the robber fell dead.—The soldiers now rushed down stairs, and in the hall killed two of the villains who were retreating, and made prisoners of two others.—A sixth was found dead next morning in a ditch, having been killed. These ruffians belonged to a gang of *thirty-five*, which it is hoped, by similar measures of prudence and fortitude, may soon be extirpated.

At the fair of Glanogta, county of Limerick, on the 28th Oct. two parties, the name of whose principals were Blake and Quaine, met to decide an old quarrel. The former were so well armed, the latter declined meeting him. On their return, the Blakes called at the house of a man, whose name was Quaine, but who was not at all of the party, shot him dead on the spot, wounded his brother desperately, set fire to his house and haggard, and remained until the whole was consumed.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ELECTION.

IN consequence of the dissolution of Parliament on the 24th of October, and the royal proclamation for summoning a new Parliament to meet on the 15th December ensuing, the General Election of Members has gone on this month throughout the United Kingdoms, and the returns are nearly completed.—The election of members for the districts of Scottish burghs took place on the 24th of this month; and the election of the Sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland will proceed at Holyrood-house on the 4th of December. In our next we shall give a complete list of the Peers and Commons of Scotland returned to serve in the new Parliament.

City of Edinburgh.

On the 4th of Nov. the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimously elected Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart. to be representative for the city; on which occasion he delivered the following address:

"My Lord Provost,

"In returning to your Lordship, and the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, my most respectful and grateful acknowledgements, for having conferred upon me the honourable and important trust of your representative in Parliament, (a representation unquestionably the most distinguished which this country affords,) I am conscious that no pretensions which I can advance could have entitled me to your consideration, or have procured me this high honour.

"In almost every quarter of the Empire, and in every department of the State, you might have found men, the splendour of whose talents, or the eminence of whose services, rendered them more worthy of your choice.

"It is impossible not to perceive, that, in bestowing upon me this signal mark of your favour, you are influenced by motives independent of personal consideration for the individual who is the object of your choice; and that in selecting me, you are merely expressing in my person, your steady attachment and most honourable adherence to the interests of a Statesman who has long and most deservedly possessed your gratitude and confidence, and those wishes you possibly conceive you may gratify, by the election of one who is connected with him by ties the most strong and indissoluble.

"If such have in any measure been the motives of your conduct, I wish to flatter myself that they are founded on the just assurance, that no partiality, arising from personal friendship, or private connection, could induce the distinguished character, to whom I have ventured to allude, to give any countenance or sanction to your choice of an individual, whom he at least did not conceive to be in some respects worthy of that honour, and in some degree qualified for the proper discharge of the important duties attached to the Representation of the Metropolis.

"I am, however, hopeful, that no expectations exist which my very moderate abilities may be unable to fulfil; you must not expect a distinguished Representative, but you may be assured of having a faithful and a zealous servant, who, in the performance of his duty, will place his chief reliance in your indulgence, and on the access which he has to the counsel and assistance of friends fully acquainted with your interests, solicitous for your welfare, and possessing your regard and confidence.

"For the general direction and regulation of my political conduct, I shall have in view the great landmark of the independence and prosperity of our Country, and of our free and unrivalled Constitution, heightened by the storms which have assailed them, and rendered more conspicuous by the downfall of almost every other surrounding establishment; we have beheld the tempest, and we know how it has been withstood...In the midst of it, we have seen our Country towering in its native strength, in glory, in prosperity and in freedom; we know by what men, and by what measures, those things have been effected. The illustrious Pilot is no more! but his course is engraven in the grateful and admiring remembrance of his Saved Country. He has left behind him many able friends, and whoever shall follow his wise and salutary tract, must command our confidence and support; his chief and steadiest friend is still amongst us, the splendour of whose eminent services will long illuminate the annals of his country, and which no combination of adverse circumstances has availed to tarnish or obscure.

"In some respects the duty of your representative is abridged and simplified. The

topics

topics which had of late years created the marked division of parties no longer exist ...We have not now to contend with the advocates of jacobinical revolution, or of delusive peace...the murmurs of sedition are hushed; none dare now avow it, and treason no longer finds abettors in distinguished Demagogues, or leaders of the State ...on the other hand, the justice and necessity of the war in which we are engaged, have ceased to be the subject of dispute... our country has been roused to a sense of its danger, and every arm is raised in its defence...the only difference that can now arise, must relate to the manner in which the war may be most rigorously prosecuted.

"If any more particular test or pledge of my principles be required, let me presume to appeal to the uniform tenor of my public conduct, in so far as it may have fallen under your observation: and let me, in this place at least, refer to the roll of the first volunteer corps of this city, on which I am proud to say, my humble name was the first inscribed above twelve years ago, at a crisis of great public alarm and danger. It is matter of peculiar satisfaction to me, to observe among those who surround me, a number of friends who can bear testimony to what I have said, and to whose friendship I know my pretensions would be vain, were they not founded on a private character worthy of their esteem.

"It must, I imagine, be to the circumstances to which I have thus presumed to allude, that I ought to ascribe that unanimous and cordial approbation which has been bestowed on my conduct, a reception at once the most flattering and the most encouraging, the grateful remembrance of which no circumstance or length of time can ever efface from my mind.

"I shall only add, that I should indeed be most unworthy of the honour you have conferred, did I not approach the high trust you have confided to me with a sincere, deliberate, and fixed resolution of devoting to the duties attached to it the most unremitting and zealous attention."

County of Edinburgh.

On the 11th of Nov. the Hon. Robert Dundas of Melville was unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for this county.

After the election, he addressed the Freeholders in an elegant and impressive speech.

He began by stating, that having now, for the third time, been honoured with their unanimous choice to represent the county in Parliament, he performed a most willing duty in requesting them to accept his sincere and unfeigned thanks for this additional testimony of their confidence and favourable opinion. Flattering, however, as such a distinction might be, he was called upon still farther to express his thanks for the warm cordiality which had marked their support on the present occasion, and which he would be equally insensible not to feel, as ungrateful not to acknowledge. There were various circumstances, partly personal, and partly of a public nature, to which he hoped that he might be permitted to ascribe the continuance of their confidence.

When first he was chosen as their representative, he ventured firmly to assure them, that, though he did not pretend to vie with those who had immediately preceded him, in those qualifications which had rendered them eminently useful to their country, he would not yield to them, or to any man, to whom the freeholders might be inclined to give their suffrages, in a conscientious desire to discharge, with fidelity and attention, the trust they had reposed in him, and to fulfil, to the best of his abilities, the duties of the situation, either as they regarded the local concerns of the county, or the general interests of the empire. If he might be allowed to consider the result of their proceedings this day as a testimony, on their part, that the pledge then given had not been forfeited, it was impossible not to feel that still stronger incitements were held forth, and additional obligations imposed, for a perseverance in that line of conduct which had received their approbation, and on which the repetition of their choice emboldened him to rely.

There were other points also in which he ventured to believe their opinion coincided, alluding principally to the situation in which the country had been placed during the eventful period since they were last assembled on a similar occasion. When the renewal of hostilities with France, and the strong conviction in the public mind, that the most splendid talents in the country ought no longer to be excluded from his Majesty's councils, had produced the recall of that illustrious Statesman, by whose unshaken firmness and consummate wisdom the country had not merely been saved from political annihilation, but had advanced in power and prosperity, we looked with confidence to a continuance of those exertions, and of that system by which alone our laws and liberties could be preserved, and the desperate efforts of an enemy rendered abortive and unavailing. Whether the melancholy event by which we were deprived of those services had, or had not, produced material changes in that system; and whether those changes, if any had taken place, were beneficial to our affairs

fairs or otherwise, were points which he should not now detain them by attempting to discuss. Few men *now* ventured to call in question the justice or the necessity of the war in which we were engaged, or to ascribe it to any other cause than the inordinate and insatiable ambition of our enemy. He should feel it therefore his bounden duty, as the most certain method of bringing it to a safe and honourable conclusion, to concur in such measures of legislation, either in matters of finance or otherwise, as might appear to him the fittest to enable his Majesty to prosecute the contest with vigour and effect.

"There may be (he added,) and there probably will be, differences of opinion on the details of all those points; but with the main object stedfastly in our view, with the spirit, and, I trust, also the resources of the country equal to the struggle, tenacious of our national honour as of our national liberty, unawed and undismayed by the misfortunes of surrounding nations, from whatever causes proceeding, let us trust to our vigour and the justice of our cause; —the result is in the hands of Providence, —we shall have done our duty."

Mr Dundas concluded by apologizing to the meeting for detaining them on those topics. He felt deeply the importance of them, and he trusted, he felt in common with them all.

Thereafter it was moved, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr Dundas should receive the thanks of the county for his able and upright conduct in the last Parliament, and for his unremitting attention to the interests of the State and of this County.

In the afternoon, Mr Dundas gave an elegant dinner to the freeholders in George's Street Assembly Rooms, at which many other persons of distinction were also present.

High Court of Justiciary.

On the 4th of November, the Court met to take into consideration the informations given in for the parties in the case of John Hannah, accused of the murder of Marion Robson, daughter of John Robson, late *Tailor* in Wercroft of Lochrutton, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. (See Mag. for Aug.) This person was formerly indicted for the murder of Marion Robson, daughter of John Robson, late *Wright* in Wetcroft of Lochrutton, in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright; and it turned out on the examination of Janet M'Minn, the mother of the deceased, that her husband was a *Tailor*, and not a *Wright*; upon this circumstance being discovered, the public prosecutor did not proceed further in the trial; and the Jury returned a verdict, finding the prisoner not Guilty of the murder specified in the Indictment of Marion Robson, daughter of John Robson, late Wright in Wetcroft of Lochrutton; and the prisoner was thereupon assoilzied and dismissed from the Bar. But on the application of his Majesty's Advocate, he was recommitted for the murder of Marion Robson daughter of John Robson, *Tailor* in Wetcroft of Lochrutton, and afterwards served with new Criminal Letters to stand trial for that crime. The Pannel's Counsel having stated objections in bar of trial the Court ordered informations on the point, which came now to be advised. Their Lordships delivered their opinions at great length, and in respect that the Pannel had been formerly tried, a verdict returned, and a judgment of the Court pronounced thereon, in consequence of an indictment which does apply to the same *Corpus delicti*, which is now made the charge against him in the criminal letters, found that the Pannel could not be tried again; and, therefore, deserted the diet against him *simpliciter*, and dismissed him from the Bar.

The Court met on Wednesday, Nov. 5. on the case of John Thomson and John Nilson, found guilty of forging or uttering guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, knowing them to be forged, (See Mag. for August, p. 645.) The Counsel for the prisoners had insisted that no judgment could pass on the verdict, as one Juryman had left the Court before they were inclosed, had been absent about 15 or 20 minutes, and had conversed with several persons before he returned. The Court ordered informations; and their Lordships delivered their opinions at considerable length. Three of their Lordships, viz. Lord Justice Clerk, Dunsinnan, and Meadowbank, were for repelling the objection—the other two, Lords Craig and Cullen, were for sustaining it—Lord Armadale was not present. The Court, therefore, by a majority, repelled the objection; and, in consequence of the verdict of the Jury, ordained the prisoners to be executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 10th of December next. The Lord Justice Clerk, in pronouncing the Judgment of the Court, addressed himself in very pathetic terms to the prisoners, who appeared much affected by their awful situation.

Thursday, Nov. 20. the Judges (Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Dunsinnan, and Lord Meadowbank) gave judgement in the case of Margaret Cunningham, widow of the late John Mason, flax dresser in Pathhead, near Kirkcaldy, who had been found guilty at the Perth Circuit in May last, of murdering her husband, but whose sentence was delayed as she was pregnant, and was

delivered

delivered of a female child in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, on the 12th of October. After the Judges had delivered their opinions with great feeling, the Lord Justice Clerk pronounced in a most elegant, impressive, and affecting manner, the sentence of the Court, viz. That she should be carried back to the tolbooth, and fed on bread and water, till Wednesday the 7th of January, when she should be hanged at the common place of execution at Edinburgh, and her body afterwards given to Dr Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, to be publicly dissected. The Lord Justice Clerk pathetically recommended to the prisoner to employ the time she had to live in making her peace with God, as she could not have the least hope of pardon for this most atrocious offence. The unhappy woman appeared at the bar with her child in her arms, and did not seem much affected with her awful situation. She had administered poison twice to her husband; the first time the dose had failed, though the poor man was taken ill, and she repeated the dose after he had recovered, which quickly occasioned his death in the greatest agonies. John Skinner, butcher in Path head, with whom the Prisoner lived in adulterous intercourse, was accused of being concerned with her in poisoning her husband, but was outlawed at the Perth Circuit abovementioned, having made his escape.

It is with much satisfaction we have to state, that the amount of the subscription for the sea fencibles, ship wrights, and some rope makers, who so handsomely volunteered to go on board his Majesty's ship Texel, to enable her to proceed to sea in pursuit of some French frigates committing depredations on our trade, is L.250 19s. This has enabled Capt. Milne to give to each of the men 1l. 5s.; to three Petty officers, 3l. 3s. each, and to Andrew Sandilands, a Sea Fencible, belonging to Leith, 20l. in addition, having had his leg broke while on board the Texel. A small balance remaining, is to be given to a distressed family in Newhaven.

Charles Duncan, Esq. merchant in London, who died lately in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at a very advanced age, has bequeathed to the parish of Cumnock, where he was born, the sum of 1000l. for charitable purposes: an example of beneficence which, even in this age of benevolence, does not frequently occur.

On Wednesday, Nov. 12. a new Sample Corn Market, in the old Fish Market Close, Edinburgh, was opened, when a number of Dealers and Farmers attended. It is fitted up in a commodious manner, and will answer the purpose extremely well.

Tuesday Nov. 11, at Hallow Fair of Edinburgh, there was a great show of black cattle, but the sales were rather dull, and the prices low. Good horses, of which there were but few in the Market, brought high prices. There was a vast number of sheep, which went off at reduced prices.

Cow Pox....Since the commencement of the Vaccine Institution at Aberdeen, it appears, that seventeen hundred and seventy-three persons, of all ages, have been inoculated at the Public Hall, in all of whom it has succeeded perfectly, excepting in those who, after the operation was performed, did not again make their appearance, so that its success in those cases cannot be accurately ascertained. This neglect on the part of the patients subjects them to a small fine, which is paid into the Cashier of the Poor's House.

Caledonian Hunt....Tuesday, (Oct. 21.) Mr Hodgson's Priscilla walked over the course at Tinwald Downs, for a purse of 50 guineas. The Yeomanry Plate was won by Mr Potter's grey gelding, beating Mr Little's grey mare, Mr Sim's grey mare, and Mr Henderson's chesnut mare. Wednesday, Mr Hodgson's Lady Mary walked over for a purse of 50 guineas. A match of 100l. each was won by Mr Doulas's chesnut gelding, beating Capt. Maitland's bay gelding. A match for 30 guineas, 12st. each, best of four-mile heats, was won by Mr Henderson's chesnut mare beating Mr Poter's grey gelding.... Thursday, the Hunters' Purse of 50 guineas, 12st. best of 3 four-mile heats, won by the Marquis of Huntly's Tallyho, beating Lord Elphinstone's chesnut gelding.... Friday, apurse of 100 guineas, best of three four mile heats, won by Mr Garthforth's grey colt, beating Mr Hodgson's Priscilla. A match for one mile, won by Mr Gordon's bay gelding, beating Mr Irving's grey mare. A match by the Yeomanry, 2 miles won by Mr Henderson's chesnut mare, beating Mr Little's grey mare. On Friday the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt gave a ball and supper; and on Saturday, Sir John Lowther Johnston gave another, at both of which all the beauty and fashion of the town and country were present.

Fife Hunt....The Hunt which met at Cupar on Monday Nov. 3. and continued for the week, had an excellent meeting, and was more numerously attended than it has been for several years. On Thursday the Hunter's purse, of 50l. was won by Colonel Thomson's mare Calomel, beating four others. On Friday, a purse of 50l. was won by Mr Baird's bay horse Newbyth, after a very pretty heat. And same day a very close match was run by horses belonging

belonging to two gentlemen, which afforded good sport.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A robbery and murder of a most daring and unprecedented nature was committed in Edinburgh on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 13, about five o'clock. The following handbill, which was issued soon after the discovery, will explain the particulars of this atrocious deed, as far as they are yet known.

HUE & CRY.

At five o'clock this evening, William Begbie, Porter to the British Linen Company at Leith, was stabbed and murdered in Tweeddale's Close, leading to the British Linen Company's Office at Edinburgh, and robbed of a sealed parcel, in a yellow canvas bag, containing the following particulars, viz. L.1300 of Sir William Forbes and Co's Notes of L.20 each. L.1000 in Notes of Leith Banking Company, of L.20 each. L.1400 in Notes of different banks, of L.20, L.10, and L.5. 240 Guinea Notes of different banks. 440 Twenty Shilling Notes of different banks. In all L.4392.

As the weapon with which the murder was committed was found upon the spot, it is requested that any person who may have sold a common bread knife, with a wooden handle, stained of a red colour, will immediately give intimation as after-mentioned.

Whoever will, within three months from this date, give such information to the Manager for the British Linen Company, the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh, or the Judge of Police, as shall be the means of discovering the Person or Persons who committed the aforesaid murder and robbery, shall receive a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED GUINEAS,

To be paid upon conviction of the offender or the offenders. And in case any one of the Associates shall make the discovery, his Majesty's Pardon will also be applied for in his favour.

N.B. It is intreated that bankers, merchants, and others, will take notice of all Notes of the above descriptions which may happen to be presented to them, especially if by persons of suspicious appearance.

William Begbie was seen walking up Leith Walk between four and five o'clock, in company with a man. This person, and any other that saw him, will please to call as above, and give information.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13. 1806.

Immediately on the discovery, the most prompt and decisive steps were taken to trace the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious act. Every house of a suspicious character was strictly searched; parties were dispatched to the roads which lead out of the city in different directions. Several persons were taken up, but still no information has been procured which can give any distinct clue that is likely to lead to a discovery.

The murder was committed with a force and dexterity more resembling that of a foreign assassin than an inhabitant of this country. The blow was directly in the heart, and the unfortunate man bled to death in a few minutes. He has left a wife and four children.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, Nov. 4.—The King has been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal, for summoning the Right Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, up to the House of Peers, by the stile and title of Baron Dutton, in the county of Chester.

—. To grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, to Archibald Earl of Cassilis, by the title of Baron Ailsa of Ailsa; and to John Earl of Breadalbane, by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire.

Nov. 4. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Alan Lord Gardner, Admiral of the White Squadron, and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford.

Nov. 7. His Majesty has granted his royal licence and permission to the Right Hon. and Rev. Earl Nelson, and his heirs, to assume the title of Duke of Bronte in Sicily, with the fief annexed thereto, granted to his late illustrious brother by the King of the two Sicilies.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, a Knight of the Illustrious Order of St Patrick, in room of the Earl of Clermont, deceast.

The Right Hon. Charles Bathurst is appointed Master of the Mint, in room of Lord Charles Spencer.

Philip Francis, Esq. and Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. Governor Gen. of India, are appointed Knights Companions of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Nov. 11. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

William Fraser of Leadclune, in the county of Inverness, Esq. Lieut. Gen. Geo. Nugent; Capt. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Knt. Comptroller of the navy; Capt

Sir

Sir Edward Berry, Knt. of Catton, in Norfolk; James Sibbald of Sittwood Park, in the county of Berks, Esq. with remainder to David Scott of Dunninald, in the county of Forfar, Esq. nephew to the said James Sibbald, Esq and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and Hugh Bateman of Harrington Hall, in the county of Derby, Esq.

Sir William Leighton Knight is elected Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

The University and King's College of Aberdeen have elected the Right Hon. Lord Glenbervie Rector of the University for the ensuing year.

Henry Glasford, Esq. of Dugaldston, is unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. is appointed Governor of Blackness Castle, vice the Hon. Charles James Hamilton, deceast.

Sir John Stuart to be Colonel of the 84th regiment, vice Lord Hutchinson, appointed to the 75th, vice Gen. Campbell, deceased. Lieut. Gen. Stanwix, to be Colonel of the 97th, vice Sir John Stuart.—Major Gen. Sir George Prevost, to be Colonel of a battalion of the 6th foot vice Stanwix.—Sir James H. Craig, to be Colonel of the 22d regiment, vice Gen. Simcoe deceast.—Sir Charles Ross to be Colonel of the 86th, vice Craig; Sir C. Asgill, to be Colonel of the 85th, vice Ross; the Hon. A. Hope, to be Colonel of the 5th West India regiment, vice Asgill; and Major-Gen. M'Donald, to be Colonel of the Cape regiment, vice Hope.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Ferruckabad, William John Sands, Esq. in the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Miss Clara Hollings, youngest daughter of the deceased —— Hollings, Esq. surgeon in London.

Sept. 15. At Gibraltar, Captain Raitt. of the 42d regiment, Royal Highlanders, to Miss Walker of Carphin, eldest daughter of Alexander Walker, Esq. late Captain of the Royal Fuzileers.

Oct. 13. At Forres, the Rev. George M'Kenzie, minister of Olrick, to Miss M'Lennan of Forres.

20. At Glasgow, Mr Andrew Russel, surgeon, to Miss Agnes Scott, daughter of the late John Scott, Esq. of Boghall.

20. At Edinburgh, Captain Brian Hodshon, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Jane Scott, daughter of Mr William Scott, Solicitor at law.

28. At West Grange, Alexander Ramsay, Esq. of the East India Company's Bombay civil establishment, to Miss Mary Congalton, youngest daughter of Dr Charles Congalton, physician, Edinburgh.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, James Fergusson of Crosshill, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Mary Home, daughter of the late John Home, Esq. of Bassendean.

2. At Kello, Thomas John Fordyce, Esq. younger of Ayton, to Miss Ann Buchan, third daughter of George Buchan of Kello, Esq.

3. At Kippenross, James Sandilands, Esq. to Miss Margaret Douglas Stirling, second daughter of John Stirling of Kippendavie, Esq.

—. At Greenock, John Munro, Esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth M'Kinlay, youngest daughter of Mr Alex. M'Kinlay of the Customs.

4. At Liddel Bank, Major Malcolm of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jean Oliver, fourth daughter, and Archibald Little, Esq. of London, to Miss Agnes Oliver, fifth daughter of William Oliver, Esq. of Dinlabyre.

6. At Geanies House, Ross-shire, Charles Carter Petley, of Riverhead, Kent, Esq. to Miss Annabella M'Leod, fifth daughter of Donald M'Leod, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Robert Bell, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Eleonora Jane Ross, third daughter of the late Col. Ross, of the 21st regiment of foot.

8. At Balcarres, Robert Gillespie Smith, of Gibliston, Esq. to Miss Amelia Keith.

11. At Braes House, the Rev. Mr Robert Macvey, minister of Beith, to Miss Janet Macvey, daughter of Mr John Macvey.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. At Armagh, the Lady of Sir George Leith, Bart. a son.

Lately, at Warkworth, Northumberland, the Lady of Henry David Erskine, Esq. a son.

Lately, at Ramsgate, Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a son.

Nov. 1. Mrs Stenhouse, younger of Southfod, a daughter.

2. Mrs Tod of Drygrange, a daughter.

—. The Lady of James Graham, Esq. of Barrock Lodge, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Inglis, wife of William Inglis, Esq. writer to the signet, a son.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Cowden, a daughter.

20. Mrs Alexander of Ballamyle, a daughter.

22. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Col. Robert MacGregor Murray, a daughter.

Lately, at Askehall, the Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, M. P. for York, a son.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

At St Petersburgh, aged 83, Mrs Cavanaugh, relict of the late Nicholas Cavanaugh, Esq. of the same place. This venerable Lady lived to see ten successors to the throne of Russia, being born in the reign of Peter the Great, whose god-daughter she was.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, James Mitchell, Esq. Receiver-General of that island.

April 21. At Bombay, William Moir, M. D. President of the Medical Board there.

July. On his passage from Jamaica, Lieut. John Gordon, of the Royal Navy, in the 28th year of his age, eldest son of Mr Robert Gordon, Garbity, near Gordon-Castle. He was a brave, active, and intelligent officer.

29. At Messina, Sicily, Mr William Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon, 27th regiment, son of Mr James Hamilton of Braehead.

Oct. 14. At Aberdeen, Francis Russel, Esq. of Blackhall.

15. At Argaty House, Mrs Jean Stewart, daughter of the deceased George Stewart, Esq. of Ballochallan.

17. At Finlarig, in Strathspey, William M'Donald, Esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

17. At Grove House, Hackney, in the 91st year of his age, Thomas Braidwood, Esq; formerly of Edinburgh, eminently distinguished for his discovery and successful practice of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb.

18. At Perth, of the gout in his stomach, David Ross, Esq. eldest son of the late Lord Ankerville.

19. At Montrose, in his 77th year, Mr David Valentine, many years Rector of the grammar school of that town.

20. At Kelso, Mrs Mary Home, daughter of George Home, Esq. of Bassendean.

21. At ——, William Forbes Leith, Esq. of Whitehaugh.

22. Miss Ann Stewart, daughter of the deceased Dr David Stewart, physician in Aberdeen.

24. At London, Mr James Chalmer, fourth son of the late Mr William Chalmer, of Easter Dalry, surgeon, Edinburgh.

24. At London, in an advanced age, Elizabeth Lady Alva, widow of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bart. Lord Justice Clerk, and mother of the Marchioness of Stafford.

27. At Stobcross, Mrs Johnston, relict of the late John Johnston, Esq. of Hillhouse.

28. At Tilford, near Farnham, in Surrey, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs Charlotte Smith, authoress of many excellent novels, sonnets, &c.

28. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Fergusson, youngest daughter of the late James Fergusson, Esq. of Craigdarroch.

Lately, Lady Hamilton, of the Retreat, near Exeter.

Lately, at the Manse of Maderty, Mrs Juliet Wright, wife of the Rev. James Ramsay, minister of that parish.

Nov. 1. At Dunbar, Mrs Emilia Mackie, relict of Mr Andrew Williamson, minister of Auchtergaven.

2. At Portobello, Mrs Elizabeth Bell, wife of Mr Thomson Bonar, merchant in Edinburgh, and daughter of Mr Andrew Bell, engraver.

3. At Edinburgh, William Scott Macfarlane, aged 18, only son of William Macfarlane, Esq. writer to the signet.

6. At London, after a long and painful illness, the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, County of Cork, in his 63d year.

6. At Glasgow, James Burns, Esq. Provost of Renfrew.

7. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Macpherson, who for many years kept one of the first Boarding Schools for Young Ladies.—In her manners she was affable and kind—in her friendship sincere and constant—in her relative connections extensively useful—in her private life she abounded in every Christian virtue; and the education of those entrusted to her care she superintended with the solicitude of a parent.

8. At Edinburgh, Miss Nicolas Hunter, daughter of the deceased Andrew Hunter, Esq. of Park, writer in Edinburgh.

10. At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. in the 68th year of his age.

In the revered individual, who has thus closed a long and honourable life, society has to bewail a loss which will not be soon or easily supplied. SIR WILLIAM FORBES was one of the distinguished few whom Providence seems to have destined to purposes of the highest dignity and usefulness, by combining, with a station of great influence in society, the best attributes of the understanding, and the noblest qualities of the heart. This gentleman early devoted himself to the improvement of the commercial interests of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late SIR JAMES HUNTER BLAIR, of the well-known banking establishment which now bears their mutual name. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in his mercantile transactions, when he had first ascertained that the objects were judicious and honest; and we doubt not there are many who are conscious, that they might yet have lingered in the struggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of SIR WILLIAM FORBES.

The

The support and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious. In the intercourse of private society, and in the bosom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes were not less amiable, than those of his public station were honourable and useful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the study of elegant literature; and, during his long life, he never lost sight of those liberal pursuits, which early association had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the pressure of his more serious avocations, lent a distinguished grace to his character. He united, in a degree which has been seldom attained, that acuteness and discrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the scholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman;—but in him the fascination of manner arose from the genuine feelings of his heart. He was polite and condescending, because he was humane and benevolent: he was open and generous, because he was candid and sincere.

Sir William Forbes was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted, amongst its other illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He survived many of these eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leisure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a task for which he was peculiarly fitted—we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr Beattie. Of this work we may remark, that, although it is the production of a man not accustomed to write for the public, it exhibits throughout a complete knowledge of the subject, a sound and sagacious judgment, a clear and discriminating taste, and an honourable and benevolent heart. He has now joined his early friend, we trust, in a happy immortality; and, in concluding this faint and imperfect tribute of affection and respect, we shall take our reverential leave of his memory in the words which he himself used in bidding farewell to his beloved associate.

"Of him to record the truth, is his best praise."

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Nov. 3.	———	4 ½ pr.	61 ½
10.	214	4 ½ ½ ...	61 ½
17.	214½	4 ½ ...	61 ½
24.	214	4¼ ...	61 ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Nov. 3.	70	90	36	47	22	24	44	54
10.	70	92	36	46	23	27	44	54
17.	70	90	37	50	23	28	48	60
24.	70	87	34	46	23	28	48	56

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. 7.	48 0	31 0	26 0	21 0
14.	47 0	30 0	26 0	24 0
21.	46 0	30 0	24 0	22 0
28.	40 0	30 0	24 0	22 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Nov. 4.	350	18 17½	36	13 11
11.	300	18 17½	none	13 11
18.	280	18 17½	none	13 11
25.	330	18 17½	48	13 11

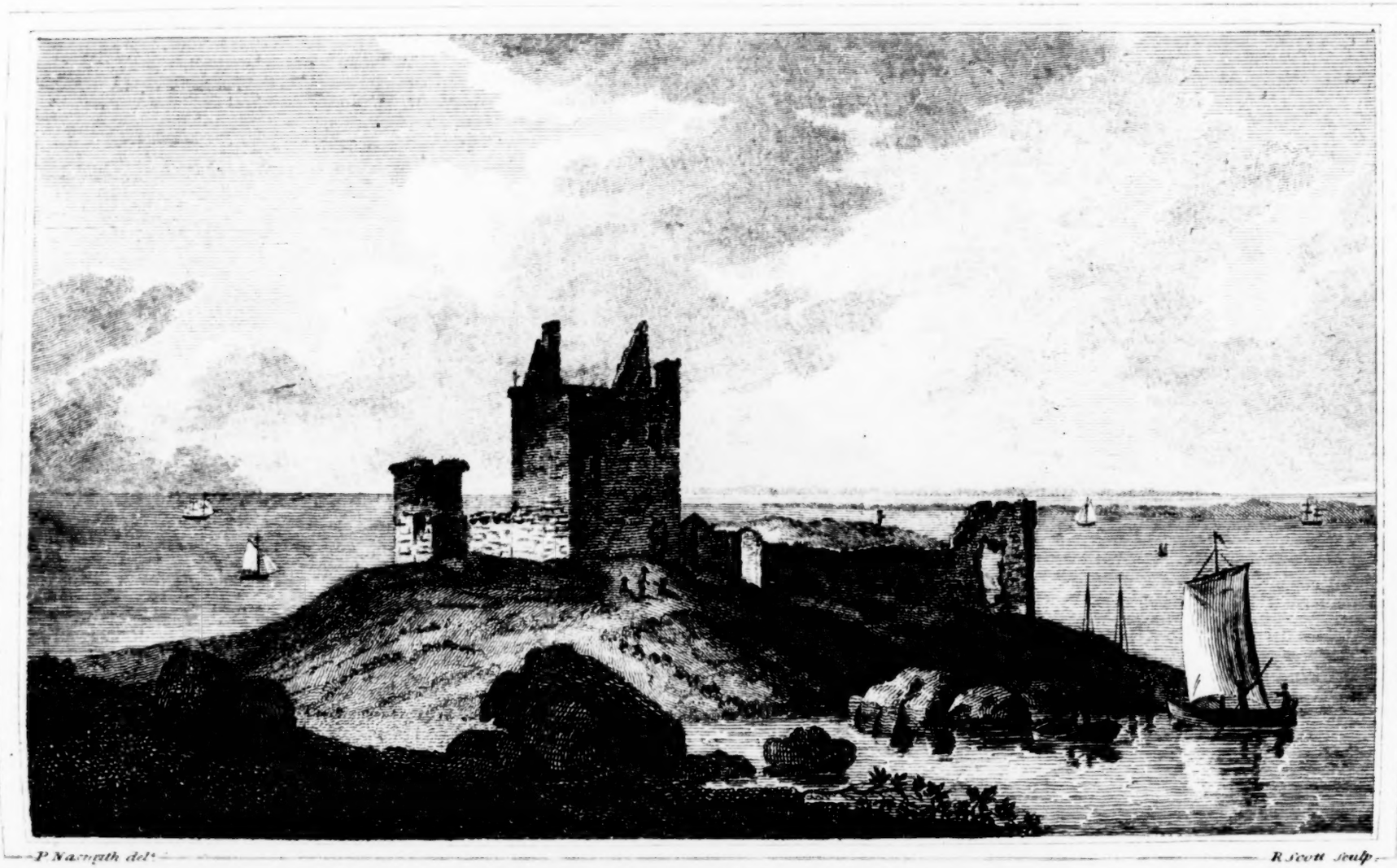
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Milo's other valuable communication will appear in our next, as also the remainder of Dr *Mackleay*'s.

Mr Dyer's poems, and *Miss F*'s sonnets will appear. The reflections are under consideration.

The continuation of *T. M. C*'s *London* is delayed from an accidental want of room.

We shall be very well pleased to hear from *A Subscriber*. We do not insert communications of the nature of *F. G*'s. We would not wish to discourage *B. Z.* but his composition is still too incorrect and juvenile for insertion.



P. Nasmyth del.

R. Scott Sculp.

BROUGHTY CASTLE

Pubd the 1st of May 1806 by Robert Cadell Edinr. Also Pubd by A. Constable & Co. 1st January 1807